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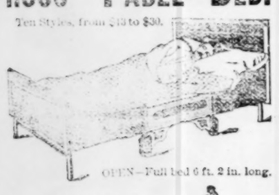

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THE *London and China Telegraph* says: A number of Europeans were spectators of a horrible scene at Canton recently. It was known that there were two murderers to be disposed of, the murders being of a peculiarly heinous character, according to Chinese justice—the criminals were parricides. Now, the punishment for this crime is not merely decapitation as for ordinary cases of murder, but the criminal is tied to a bamboo cross and then hacked into thirty-six pieces; and it was the infliction of this horrible brutality that was witnessed. The two wretched men were lashed to the bamboos with barbarous cruelty, and then the executioners cut them up in approved style, commencing at the legs and cutting upward. The coupe de grace was given by a stab through the heart, and then decapitation finished the job. The scene is described as horrible beyond description, and when it is stated that one of the men lived after being terribly mutilated, shrieking with agony at each stroke of the sword, the feelings of the Europeans who witnessed this disgraceful exhibition may be imagined.

SOME time ago an American wag wrote an account of a gelatine shirt that Edison had invented. It was said to be made of thin sheets of gelatine, each sheet to be taken off when soiled; and there were enough sheets to make the shirt last a year. This yarn was printed in various newspapers, and at last in Brazil. "The gullibility of the South American may be appreciated," said Mr. Edison in a recent interview, "when it is known that soon after the shirt story met their eyes, the Brazilians began to send me drafts and checks for shirts. One idiotic diamond dealer sent me a draft for £100 on the Bank of England. He wrote that he didn't know how much the shirts were, but he did not think they ought to cost over a hundred pounds apiece."

ALBERT K. OWEN, a young engineer of Chester, Pa., is about to try a Socialistic experiment in Sinaloa, Mexico. He has organized a railroad company for which he has secured a right of 2,000 miles in Mexico and a subsidy of $16,000,000 from the government. The new scheme is styled the Credit Foncier of Sinaloa, and nearly 2,000 persons and well on to $500,000 are said to have been already enlisted in it.

THE case of the wife of Dr. Elliot Coues, the theosophist, who has just secured a divorce from her husband, is another illustrat on of the fact that the woman who marries any sort of an out-of-the-way man will rue it in the end. Jane Welsh Carlyle married a man who was always "in search of deep philosophy," and the bitter results have been made known to the world.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, it is positively announced by the Jacksonville *Herald*, has recently disposed of his railroad interests in Florida for $700,000—$200,000 cash in hand and $500,000 to be paid in a few weeks. This, with the prospect of the Governorship of Georgia for the next four years, ought to make Gen. Gordon a reasonably contented man.

A CLERGYMAN'S wife, calling on Mrs. Gladstone, at Hawarden, remarked, in speaking of the elections, that these were troublous times. "But," ejaculated she, piously, "there is One above that will guide us." "Yes," said Mrs. Gladstone, "he will see you through it; and, if you will take a seat, I dare say he will be down-stairs in a few minutes."

We read in *Frank Leslie's Weekly* that "musical taste, which is nothing else than a love for good music, has made great progress of late in the United States. Good music is now better appreciated here than it was twenty, and even ten years ago. That, however, this love for good music is in itself a proof that operatic ventures ought to be financially successful, is quite another matter. It seems to become more and more evident that artistic success and financial results are not in the same direction, the second decreasing with the increase of the first. Of this, the Italian, the German and the American operas have alike furnished decided proof during the past season. The fact is as it should be, and it only repeats what has been experienced in Europe. Opera in Europe is, as a rule, not profitable, and the best theatres could not afford to open their doors if they had no other resource than that afforded by the sale of tickets to the public. The chief theatres of Europe either possess resources of their own, an independent income, or receive an annual subvention from constituted authorities. Without this assistance the production of grand opera, with all the expenses connected therewith, would be absolutely impossible in most cases, and the operatic season would close at its inception. The Milan Scala, which has acquired so much artistic importance that a new opera or a new singer are not sure of success unless they have passed its ordeal, receives a subvention of not less than $10,000 a year, and the season does not last over three months. Most other theatres are assisted in the same way, the difference being only in the sum they receive yearly and in the giver, whether a municipality, a petty prince or an Emperor. This is especially the case in Italy and in Germany, where opera is produced for its own sake, and not for love of lucre. The Bayreuth Theatre could not have produced Wagner's operas without the assistance of the late King Ludwig."

The Venice of the poets and the Venice mentioned as follows in the London *Times* seem different cities: "The filthy corners of Venice are as foul as of old—in some cases filthy beyond endurance. Decayed fruit is sold to and eaten by a population deprived of its ordinary resources. The wells are still used by the majority of the population, for the Brenta Aqueduct water is sold by the foot and is very dear."

France is determined to have no sympathizers with oppressed royalty within her borders. The Rev. J. W. Drought, an English clergyman of Chantilly, who wrote the Count of Paris a polite letter of regret at his exile from the country, was required by the French government to go too. Drought had met the Count in charitable work in his parish, and there is considerable indignation among English residents in France over the affair.

The zebra is true grit. The annual trimming of the hoofs of one of these animals took place recently at the Philadelphia zoo, in the early morning before the visitors began to come in. The zebra never yields, even when cast down and firmly bound. Leather straps were placed about each foot, and the four feet drawn together. A bar of wood tied in the mouth and a number of men seated upon the zebra's body completed the defense against the animal's efforts to scrape, which did not cease during the operation. The misshapen hoofs caused by the wooden floors were then sawed off.

There are comparatively few jewels stored in the treasury vaults at Washington, and how these jewels came there no one can tell. Among the valuables is an old sword, with jeweled hilt and golden chain. No one can tell to whom it belonged, but it is a relic of the revolution, and was probably captured and given to the Government, but locked up with the treasures instead of being sent to the museum. There are two or three small bottles filled with precious stones, but these are sealed up and no one knows their value. They may be "stage jewels" for all the keepers know. In the box where these trinkets are kept is a curious old bottle containing attar of roses. It is variously claimed to be worth from $100 to $100,000. Often when the box is struck and jarred or moved, the sweet odor of the attar of roses permeates the vaults and lingers about the cold corridors for days. These, together with a few little golden trinks, make up the Jewels of the treasury.

Inquiry among the New York insurance men has elicited the fact that none of the companies insure against earthquakes. If fire results from an earthquake in an insured building, however, the policies are paid. Manager Dane, of the Niagara Insurance Company, said: "The nearest we come to earthquakes are cyclones and hurricanes. Our company and the Continental as well have a special insurance contract for them, but we only insure, as a matter of course, in certain specified territory. I hardly think that this branch of the business will last very long, however, as only those who are peculiarly liable to loss from wind storms insure against them. The money to be made from insurance is in the generality of the risks. Do I think it probable that insurance companies will include earthquakes in their risks in the future? Well, hardly. I don't presume we'll have another shaking up in the time of the present generation. If earthquakes were general, however, I see no reason why property should not be insured against them the same as hurricanes. I never heard of such insurance companies in countries where earthquakes are common."

There has been interesting inquiry by Professor Virchow as to the relative number of blondes and brunettes in the German Empire. The statistics embrace as many as 6,758,827 school children. Of these more than one-half belong to the mixed type, and of the remainder about two-thirds belong to the pure blonde and one-third to the pure brunette type. In the mixed type gray eyes and dark hair are the commonest form. Among the Jewish children there are three times as many brunettes as blondes.

There was a break in an electric light wire in a St. Paul hotel the other day, and Superintendent Brockway, in order to expedite matters, went with his workmen to repair it. "You must be careful," said a looker-on, "or we'll have a coroner's inquest right here." Brockway smiled, seized the dead end of one wire with one hand and the lamp wire with his nippers, and fell dead. The full force of the current, which he supposen had not been turned on, had passed through his body.

The largest railroad station in the world—in a state of completion, and already opened for passenger traffic—is that belonging to the Northwestern Railroad Company, at Birmingham, England, and all its equipments are pronounced to be first class in every respect. As many as 1,000 men were employed in its construction for a perod of two years and a half. It covers twelve acres of ground, and the amount expended has reached some $5,000,000. There are tunnels at each end, and through them as many as 400 trains pass daily. The length of the various platforms pertaining to the structure exceeds one and a half miles. There are five signal boxes for working the traffic, each of which contains 144 point and signal levers, and is operated by seven men. Six locomotives do the switching in the station.

One of the things from which people suffer in these days as they have never suffered before is inability to sleep. It is a very common and distressing ailment among the educated and thoughtful classes, and arises from the complicated, feverish, high-pressure life so many of us lead. Our nerves and brains get so over-stimulated during waking hours that when we go to bed we cannot rest. The old proverb says: "Sleep, go mad or die," and there is a deal of truth in it. A large proportion of the cases of insanity, steadily increasing, is due to lack of sleep, and much of the mortality. All sorts of remedies for sleeplessness are prescribed, but very few are of any practical value. Persons afflicted with insomnia try them in vain. The latest provocative of somnolence comes from a German physician, who advised lying with the feet higher than the head. He has repeatedly tested the experiment on himself, and uniformly with advantage. He finds that the position increases the circumference of the neck nearly two inches, by reason, chiefly, of the swelling of the thyroid gland. In this way, he says, the brain receives a larger supply of blood, and is, therefore, better nourished, while there is no danger of the passing of blood enough to excite any degree of congestion. The danger is avoided by the enlargement of the gland, which retains a certain part of the blood in its dilated vessels, and also acts as a regulator of cerebral circulation by exerting pressure on the carotids, and so reducing their calibre. The ancient physicians thought that the increased flow of blood through them had a tendency to provoke drowsiness. The German doctor has slept in this manner four years, and has derived great benefit from it. "It is questionable," avers the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "if many men could. We are all so wedded to pillows that we could scarcely sleep without them; the habit has become second nature. The plan, however, has the merit of originality at least. Somebody will next be urging us to improve our rest by standing on our heads. There seems to be no certain cure for insomnia; what benefits one hurts another. Some men sleep well and others sleep ill that is all that can be said about it."

The Midnight Sun.

Edward K. Taylor says in the San Francisco *Chronicle*: No one comes to Norway without taking the trip to Nordland to see the sun at midnight. My deepest impressions from witnessing the sublime spectacle of the midnight sun were received at a point nearer the Arctic Circle. It was one of those hushed evenings which occur with a falling barometer; so still that the glossy surface of the undulating sea was unruffled even by the breath of a zephyr. Southward, above a wall of cloud, majestic mountains reared their snowy peaks. Far in the west floated a fleet of fishing craft, and long lines of water fowl were winging their way to rocky resting places. Above the sun, which from my stand near the compass, I watched swinging northward, lay several parallel strata of fleecy clouds. The water horizon rolled up higher and higher until, like a great golden globe, the sun rested upon its rim. The lower cloud stratum became orange-tinted. The next was dyed with saffron shades, while the rosy reflection of the upper stratum painted with delicate pink the Kjolen cliffs in the south. For several moments the motion of the earth seemed checked, the sun still resting on the ocean's rim, and then—most startling vision!—a line of light appears below the fiery orb—the horizon is retrograding. By thus forcing the mind to regard the sun as stationary in his true position, and centering the attention on our own planetary motion, an effect is produced far more amazing than that experienced by the startled Hezekiah when the shadow retreated on the great dial of Ahaz.

Judge—"Have you anything to say before the court passes sentence upon you?" Prisoner—"Well, all I got to say is, I hope yer honor 'll consider the extreme youth of my lawyer, an' let me off easy."—*Puck.*

ONLY.

Only a cloud in the summer day,
And the oak in the shadow bowed low its head,
While the bird in its branches with bosom red,
Sang from its nest a soft lullaby.

Only a flash of lightning at even,
From a cloud that had hovered all day in sight—
And the oak lay shattered, struck down in its might;
But the bird, still singing, flew toward heaven.

Only a cloud in the heart of man,
Yet the strong frame bowed down 'neath the chill and gloom,
'Till his spirit had whispered, "be brave, for soon
Success shall crown each purpose, each plan!"

Only a flash; a gleam of death's rod—
So vivid, so brief, like a dream that is o'er;
The body is dust, shall be dust evermore,
But the soul set free rises up to God.
—*Francis Foote, in Boston Traveller.*

UPPER FIVE.

Why I left the Pullman car service at 11 o'clock at night at a water tank in Middle Arizona will also explain why, although I am not yet thirty-five years old, my nervous system is shattered, my health wrecked, and even my mind so effected that now and then my ideas get uncoupled in a curious way and go running wild all over the division and breaking into sidings where they have no business to be. The doctor says I must have had a bad fall some time and perhaps taken too much bromide of potassium since, but I know better. It is all on account of "upper five." I was a conductor on the Southern Pacific system at the time it happened, and my run was from Tucson, Ari., to Los Angeles. Old tourists will remember my car. It was the Grenada. Most men say the business is a dog's life, but I own I rather liked it. A sleeping-car is a proscenium box in the theatre of life. Single acts of everybody's little dramas are continually played before me. People become naturally unreserved and communicative on a train. You get down beneath the surface, their peculiarities are laid bare, their oddities stand out like bumps, you see their hopes, disappointments, prejudices, likes and dislikes, and feel before the end of the division as if you had known them for years. This was particularly true of a car load we carried out of Tucson one certain day in August. I remember we had a bridal party on board, two or three drummers, a couple of stockmen from "the Nat on," and—what I especially recollect—a portly old gentleman named Bliss and a widow named Paxton who was traveling with her invalid daughter, a young lady of about twenty.

Mr. Bliss was not in good health himself, and was full of querulous complaining. He had a dusty voice, little eyes, with large pads of fat under them; and I can see him, sitting exactly in the middle of his seat, growling and gasping, with his collar unbuttoned in front and the two ends sticking up like horns on each side of his face. Mrs. and Miss Paxton were, on the contrary, accomplished travelers, and made the best of everything. The mother was a pleasant, grave, old-fashioned lady, and the daughter, a sweet-faced, hollow-eyed, patient little feather of a girl, who could not have weighed above eighty or eighty-five pounds at the most.

The weather was scorching. The desert of white sand was simply a big reflector that threw the sun back into the lower air until, when it stirred, it was like a breath from a furnace. Everybody was tattooed with the fine black cinders and hoarse with the dust. The bride was a sight to behold, and the cattlemen swore like pirates in the smoking-room. Bliss cursed the management of the road, root, tree, and branch, and grimy perspiration poured off him in streams. Toward night the heat was still excessive, and I believe it was about 9 o'clock when the porter began to make up the berths. The Paxtons had section five. There is a difference of opinion among travelers as to the comforts of lower and upper berths in summer, and a good many hold that the uppers are the best, as being nearest the ventilating windows. This was the view the ladies took of it, and when the berths were made up I lifted the invalid girl in my arms into upper five. I remember hearing her say good-night to her mother, and telling her she would sleep well.

About half an hour later old Bliss came tottering and swaying into the smoking room, where I was counting my tickets. He was furious. His berth was lower seven, next to the Paxtons, and he wanted to know why the upper berth had been let down.

"There is nobody in it," he sputtered, "and it is all foolishness to make it up. It just makes mine as hot as a bake oven."

I explained to him that the rules required all disengaged berths to be made up to accommodate possible local travel.

"But nobody's going to get on in this desert," he insisted, testily. "Why can't you just push that one up?"

"I can't do it," I replied a little nettled, "unless you pay for it."

He abused the road, myself, and everybody else incoherently for a while, but the upshot of the matter was he paid for the upper berth, and asked in a surly voice that it be put up at once. By that time I was pretty mad, and hurrying back into the car, I parted the curtains, unhooked the two wires that hold the upper berth down, seized it by the edge, and with one violent push swung it up in place. I heard the spring locks click, threw the curtains together, and returned to the smoking-room. Meantime Bliss and one of the cattlemen had got into a political discussion, and it was near 11 o'clock before the old fellow became too indignant over some statement as to the civil service to continue the argument and went staggering and puffing out. He returned almost immediately.

"Conductor," he wheezed, with a sort of forced calmness, "I thought I bought that upper berth in my section?"

"So you did," I replied.

"And you told me you put it up?"

"Yes, sir."

"You did no such thing!" he exclaimed, suddenly bursting into a rage, "the infernal thing has been down all night, and is down now, and my berth steaming like a sweat box. Give me my money back!"

"You looked into the wrong berth," I replied. "I put that upper back myself and nobody's touched it since."

"I looked into section seven," he said, furiously. "I don't believe you ever touched it."

"I just want to show you that you don't know what you're talking about," I answered, leading the way back into the car. "Here is your section. See." At this I threw back the curtains and stopped dumbfounded. The upper berth was down, and, what was more, the wires did not appear to have been touched. Bliss started to say something in reply, when I felt of a sudden as though a bullet had gone through my heart. A horrible thought had flashed across my mind, too quickly to be shaped in words. The blood came throbbing through my neck in slow, bursting waves, and more like a machine than a man I stretched out my arm and opened the curtains of section five. The upper berth was shut.

I had made a mistake. In a hideous, moving tomb, swung, like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth, I had buried the girl alive! For a moment it seemed as though the arteries of my throat would burst; my heart beat with quick, sharp pangs; my skin had all the icy contraction of a sudden plunge into cold water. It was then that a sort of secondary intelligence seemed to work within me, and, while my senses reeled with fear and horror, impelled me to push up the berth in the old man's section and get away. I scarcely knew what I was doing, but Bliss noticed nothing and grumblingly crawled into his berth, while I hurried out to the platform.

Why did I not open upper five? Because I realized instantly that the victim was long before dead. In a sleeping-car space is economized to the utmost extent. The swinging berth fits into space like a ball in a socket. The elasticity of the mattress and the slight figure of the girl alone made it possible for me to close it with her inside. I gave one haggard look at my watch. An hour and a half had elasped. She must have died in the first three or four minutes.

I stood on the steps and tried to think, but I could not control my mind. In swift defile it pictured to me the discovery, the blackened corpse tumbling from the blankets, the stiff fingers clutching at nothingness, the mother's shriek, the consternation of the passengers, the excited theories, the quick conception of the truth, the search, the denunciation, the awful machinery of the courts, the prison! By a violent effort I surveyed the situation from several standpoints. They all led to one conclusion—flight. There was but one time when I could have taken the benefit of the accident—that was at once, when I made the discovery—and I realized the impossibility of explaining my hesitation. These things passed through my mind like flashes of lightning. There was not an instant to lose. Mrs. Paxton might at any moment awake and call her daughter. Just then the engine slowed up a trifle. I saw indistinctly in the gloom that the ground was level, swung off, and watched the dim outline of the train, carrying its burden of sleeping life and silent death, grow faint and fainter and disappear into the night.

The place where I jumped was near a water tank. I presently made it out and walked wide around it to avoid a possible watchman. I knew the lay of the land in a general way and that I could not be far from the little town of Mohawk Summit. To get out of the country the quickest way possible was my dominant thought, and old Mexico suggested itself at once. I realized that I must avoid the railroad with its accompanying telegraph lines, and I started, as nearly as I could judge, southeast. As I walked along I cut the gilt buttons off my coat and vest and threw them away. I did the same with my cap and tore the gold braid from around the brim.

I shall not go into the details of that night, nor the many days and nights that followed it. I was full of wild regrets at the course I had taken and saw a million defects in my plan. With agony I realized that my flight destroyed the theory of innocence. I could see a dozen ways that I might have remained upon the car—now that it was too late. My journey south was through innumerable hardships, and the ever present and sickening apprehension of pursuit. In the camps where hunger drove me it seemed to me that everybody looked strangely at me. If a man turned his head my heart bounded with panic. Twice I was lost on the arid, sage-grown plains, and once I wandered without water and burning with fever for two days.

I had $94 in my pocket when I jumped from the train, but when I finally made my way to Guaymas I had less than fifty cents. Then I was forced to come into town and go to work. Tan and tatters had pretty thoroughly disguised me, but I was still haunted with the fear of arrest. It was a long time before I could look at a newspaper at all, and when I finally plucked up courage to open one it was with the gingerly caution of a person who lifts a garment expecting to find a snake underneath. I had a terror of seeing the details of the tragedy in print, and, I believe, much as it might have aided my escape, I would not have had the moral courage to read a paper containing them.

After a good many months a great longing seized me to see my own country again. The adobe houses and the foreign chatter to which I could never train my tongue were on me like a nightmare. I was miserably poor, but managed to make my way to Paso del Norte. On the other side of the Rio Grande is El Paso, the American town, and, although I never ventured over, the sight of visitors of my own nationality delighted, excited and frightened me by turns. I hung about the place, living from hand to mouth, until one day a great event happened.

At the end of the main street is the principal curiosity of the town—the old cathedral. It is a venerable pile, built time out of mind, and falling into deliberate and respectable ruin. The white stucco that once covered the walls has peeled off in places and given it an air of picturesque dilapidation, and inside are curious effigies of Saints and the crucified Christ. In a word, it is the objective point of all tourists and visitors. I was in the place one afternoon in August, half dozing on one of the old carved benches, when a party of ladies and gentlemen came in. Back of me was the holy-water urn, and they were inspecting it when I looked up. At the sight of one of the ladies I felt as though I had received a galvanic shock. I tried to rise, but could not. I shut my eyes and opened them again to find her still there. It was no hallucination, no apparition; it was Miss Paxton.

"Why, mamma," I heard her say, "the gentleman is unwell, I believe."

"You are Miss Paxton," I gasped.

"Yes, sir," she replied, with a little start.

"Who was on the Southern Pacific train going to Los Angeles a year ago?"

"Yes, sir." Then she suddenly turned and said in a low voice: "Why, I believe its the conductor who ran away with the company's money that night.

"Who ran away with the company's money?" It was a construction of my flight I had never thought of. I controlled my impulse to shout out, and said:

"Were you not in upper five that night?"

"Let me see," she replied. I think I was. Yes, I remember; I was in it for a while, and then the jolting made me sick and I crawled down with mamma."

I rushed out of the cathedral like a mad man. I seemed to walk on air. My past life appeared as vague and unreal to me as the fabric of a dream. I laughed and cried, and went along the streets talking to myself. That night I slept on the other side of the river. Perhaps the reaction was too much for me, for I have not been very well since, and the fits of nervousness have pulled me down to what you see me to-day. It seems as if there were chords twanging and quivering through me now and then, and that is when my ideas get sidetracked and wild trains go sailing over my mental railroad. But maybe that's the bromide.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Since the creation of the world 111,374,000 people have been killed by earthquakes.

The largest flat in the world is situated on the corner of Mott and Elizabeth streets, New York, and affords a home for 1,500 people.

Crows have been known to free themselves from parasites by standing over an ant-hill and allowing the ants to destroy the troublesome vermin.

Every morning the aged president of William and Mary College, in Virginia, rings the college bell and, though no one responds, the college is open and still retains its charter.

A gentleman who has made a special study of rats says a rat by nature is compelled to gnaw; if he does not his teeth grow so rapidly that his jaws become locked. He is one of the most nervous, cunning and sensitive of creatures, and when cornered is very vicious. They are easily alarmed by rumbling or jarring sounds.

A slave could be bought for about seventy-five cents in ancient Rome. This was at the time of the conquest of Great Britain, and one single Roman family owned as many as 400 slaves. Among them were some well-educated and superior people. Some were doctors, some were tutors to the children and some were artists.

To kill one fly in March is estimated to be as good a work as killing 8,000,000,000 in August, the increase and multiplications of the fly population being figured as follows: One fly on the 20th of March is represented by 200 on the 24th of April, by 9,000 on the 28th of May, by 27,000,000 on the 2d of July and by 8,100,000,000 on the 8th of August.

The eye stone is really the front door of a sea snail found on the South American coast. Thousands of people believe that these bits of shell are alive, from the fact that they will move when placed in vinegar. The philosophical explanation of the movement is that the acid, acting upon the substance of the shell, generates little bubbles of gas, which force it along through the fluid. When you pick out an eye stone be sure to get one with grooves on the flat side. Those that are smooth all over are taken from the crayfish, but are no good.

In Persia the marriage of first cousins is the favorite union. The reason is that cousins have been acquaintances and friends from childhood, while to the rest of the world, save their brothers and sisters, the young girl is a veiled mystery; so that, unless there is a mutual disinclination or too great a disparity of age, the Persian youth looks forward to the "daughter of my uncle" as his future wife. Often the cousins are betrothed from childhood. As a rule, classes do not mingle in marriage. The sons of merchants wed merchant's daughters; the young tradesman mates with his like, and so with the members of the servant and soldier classes.

A Big Volcanic Wave.

The Krakatoa eruption which, two years ago, devastated a large part of the island of Java, was aided in its deadly work by a volcanic wave, one hundred and twenty feet high. Incredible as seems this stupendous assertion, it is supported by a reasonable inference from two or three facts.

At the Marak stone quarries there is a hill one hundred feet high overlooking the sea, on which the resident engineer had erected a large brick house. This massive building was razed to the ground by the volcanic wave. It washed away the walls as neatly as if they had been sliced off with a knife, leaving nothing but the marble floors, which rested on the strong foundations. The English chaplain at Batsira, who explored the devastated district, met a Javanese laborer, one of the survivors of the deluge. On the fatal day, as he was working in a rice-field, a long way from the sea-coast, he heard a noise. Looking around, he saw "a great black thing a long way off coming toward us."

"It was very high," he said, "and we soon saw that it was water. Trees and houses were washed away as it came along. Not far off was steep, sloping ground. We ran toward it and tried to climb up out of the way of the water. It was too quick for most of them. Many were drowned almost at my side. I managed to get a long way up. The water came very near me. I looked back and saw the waves wash the people down, as they tried to scramble out of the way. There was a general rush to climb up in one particular place. This caused a great block. Many got wedged together, and could not move. Then they struggled and fought, screaming and crying. Those below tried to make those above them move on by biting their heels. For a few minutes there was a great struggle, then all was over. One after another they were all washed down by the rushing waters. Some of those washed down dragged others with them. Many were high enough up to have escaped, if they had not been dragged down by the death grip of their companions."

Fifty thousand souls perished.

Figuratively Speaking.

Astronomy is l-derful
And interesting 2.
The earth 3-volves around the sun,
Which makes a year 4 you.

The moon is dead and can't re-5
By law of phys-6 great,
It's 7 where the stars alive
Do nightly scintil-8.

If watchful Providence be-9,
With good intentions fraught,
Did not keep up its grand design
We soon would come to 0.

Astronomy is l-derful,
But it's 2 80 4
I man 3 grasp, and that is why
I'd better say no more.
—*H. C. Dodge.*

LIFE'S COMMON GIFTS.

Life's common gifts themselves renew;
Oh bless the power that wills it so!
Behold yon clover wet with dew—
Only a few short weeks ago.

Keen scythes laid low the fragrant store;
And lo, it cheers again the eye—
Thus is repeated o'er and o'er,
The beauty of the earth and sky.

Our child's soft kiss, the love-lit eyes,
The tender words that morn and night
Ne'er fail us—can it be we prize
Them all too little, hold them light?

Great Nature, may we learn of thee
The worth of simple things to know;
Prize more the grace of purity
Than aught of empty gaud and show;

Nor mourn with eyes tear-wet the while,
"Our blessings vanished e'er we knew
Their value—Oh, dear kiss! oh, smile!
Oh, clover blossoms wet with dew!"
—*Springfield Republican.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A young man of polish—The bootblack.

A climbing plant with tendrils isn't half so annoying as a mosquito with one.—*Philadelphia Call.*

An exchange tells about a sailor who was tried for assault. He turned out to be one, too.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"Garments without buttons" are advertised. They are not the kind bachelors are looking for.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"There's plenty of room at the top," as the champagne remarked when it flew to the dude's head.—*Boston Transcript.*

It's pretty hard luck. In summer we have horseflies, and then again in winter we have snow flies.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Of the brute-producing skating rinks
The country is bereft.
But the orange peel with its curious kinks
We still have left.
—*Merchant Traveler.*

"Women can do a great deal of talking with their eyes," says a Philadelphia editor, who has evidently stepped on a beauty's dress in a crowded ball room.—*Omaha World.*

"You don't know Dr. A? Why, it was he who just passed us." "What! that man? He looks like a corpse" "Well, yes, I always take him for one of his patients."—*French Fun.*

The Abbe Liszt, one of the greatest pianists the world ever produced, died poor. There are a good many people in this country who seem likely to die poor pianists.—*Springfield Union.*

It has been pretty generally admitted that every man is the architect of his own fortune, but it does seem that some men would have done better to have let the job out.—*Kansas City Spub.*

A cat that disappeared twenty years ago through a trap door in the floor of a freight house at Ansonia, Connecticut, was found there on Monday by workmen who were tearing away the building. Contrary to expectations, it was not alive.—*Norristown Herald.*

Fogg had said the meanest thing any man ever was capable of saying. When Mrs. F. left him alone in the house the other evening she remarked: "You won't be lonely, dear? "No," he replied; "I shan't miss you at all. The parrot, you know, is here."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Remarkable Well.

One of the attractions of Lemoore, as yet but little known, although in the future it may become famous, is the artesian well of the railroad company, sunk for the purpose of obtaining water to the locomotives. When first tapped it attracted but little attention; however, a few months since its medicinal qualities began to be talked about, it proving to be highly impregnated with iron and sulphur, and now it is all the rage there. In fact, it is claimed that its continual use will effectually do away with the desire for ardent spirits. If such be the case, unnumbered millions of gallons of it could be beneficially disposed of in almost any quarter of the globe. A peculiarity of the water is that you can drink immense quantities of it, whether overheated or not, without feeling any injurious effects. A story is told of it that a gentleman who had for twenty years been so seriously affected with dyspepsia that he could keep no solid food on his stomach, and who, being a man of means, had spent thousands of dollars with doctors and at various noted springs in a vain attempt to cure himself, was induced to try the water, and after several drinks was greatly elated to find that he could retain soft boiled eggs and similar food. In a few days his joy knew no bounds when he discovered he could with safety eat meat, vegetables or whatever his appetite might crave. He resides in San Francisco, and every week has a quantity of the water shipped to him. Another gentleman informed the writer that he had for years been troubled with nervous sick headache, but that since he had commenced the use of this wonderful water, of which he drinks a large quantity daily, his afflictions had entirely disappeared, and he now enjoys perfect health. Many other like occurrences were related, but space forbids mention. If the well belonged to a private individual it is more than likely that a sanitarium would be erected, which in time would undoubtedly become a famous resort for the afflicted. As Col. Sellers says, "There's millions in it."—*Travers (Dak.) Tidings.*

Human Tigers.

We have before us the tiger of the human species. To no tribe in America can these remarks apply with more force than to the Apaches of Arizona. To see them, as they first appeared to the white men—half clad, half fed, covered with vermin, with no semblance of property beyond the rude arms with which they doggedly waged war against unpitying nature—it was easy to believe, and many Americans did believe, that nothing could be more easily effected than their extermination or subjection. It has taken the expenditure of countless treasure and blood to demonstrate that these naked Indians were the most thoroughly individualized soldiers on the globe; that each was an army in himself, waiting for orders from no superiors—thoroughly confident in his own judgment, and never at a loss to know when to attack or when to retreat. The Apache can be compared most aptly to the wild animal he fittingly calls cousin—the coyote. The elements are his sheepfold, supposing that a toilsome, results in destroying forty or fifty, the survivors are dreaded as ever, n can be run down control, and ta bread.—*Gener*

Prairie ch scarce in t

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1886.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fourth volume on January 1st, 1886.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—The pork and beef packers have gone to work at Chicago, and the strike is practically ended.

—The Democrats of the 33d district nominated A. H. Kapp, Esq., of Surry county, for the Senate.

—Abram S. Hewitt has accepted the Democratic Tammany Hall nomination for Mayor of New York.

—The Electric Torch of the New York harbor, the Statue of Liberty, will be seen for 40 miles at sea.

—Secretary Manning has returned to Washington and taken charge of his office as Secretary of the Treasury.

—Eastport, Maine, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 14th inst. At least 2,000 persons are out of employment.

—The cholera rages in Corea, Asia, to a fearful extent. In the capital city, Seoul, the death rate is 100 per day.

—One of the negroes implicated in the murder of the student at Chapel Hill, was arrested in Danville, Va., the other day.

SNOW.—A heavy snow storm is reported west of Ogden, Utah, on the morning of the 19th. It was severe enough to interfere with the telegraph lines.

—The storm at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 14th inst., was terrific. Much of the city was inundated and houses swept away along the water front, known as sea-wall. Several lives were lost.

— The great hurricane which swept over England and Ireland on the 12th and 13th, was accompanied by the heaviest rainstorm within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Many vessels were lost and stranded. The storm was also heavy in Wales.

—Mrs. Cleveland will accompany the President on his visit to Richmond during the Fair. Several members of the Cabinet and their families will also be with them. The above notice is from a letter from Pres. A. S. Buford, Richmond and Danville Railroad.

—The co-operative activities of our country will find some helpful points in the article which appears in the November *Harper's* on "Co-operation among English Workingmen," by an able authority—A. H. D. Ackland. The progress of that movement from its start, forty years ago, furnishes many lessons of value for us, and the opportunity is presented to study the detailed operations of a co-operative society in stores, houses, factories, and banks with remarkable instances of its success.

Raleigh correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: Though the Republicans in their State Convention asserted that they would vote for the nominees whether the latter run or not, yet they have already made changes. Their candidate for Chief Justice was W. P. Bynum, of Charlotte. He peremptorily declined to allow his name to be used. The Executive Committee of the party has put R. P. Buxton on for Chief Justice and J. W. Albertson and V. S. Lusk as Associate Justices. Buxton and Albertson were originally nominated for Associate Justices. Lusk is a prominent Republican of Asheville. Buxton is a resident of Fayetteville, and was beaten for Governor by Jarvis six years ago.

There will be a meeting of the N. C. board of Pharmacy held in Raleigh, October 26 and 27, for the purpose of examining candidates for license to practice pharmacy. Any information wanted on the subject can be had by applying or writing to W. Simpson, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

The Raleigh *Visitor* says: A convention of the colored farmers of North Carolina is called to meet in Raleigh on Tuesday, Nov. 9th, next, to be held in the Assembly building in the Industrial Fair grounds. This course was taken by the executive committee of the colored association in order to stimulate progressive enterprise. Gov. Scales, M. McGhee and others have been invited and are expected to be present to make addresses.

—The Carolina Central railroad [illegible]en completed west 11 miles [illegible]lby to Ellenboro, and the [illegible] ran through from Char- [illegible]lenboro Monday. There [illegible]tion of the event by [illegible]llenboro.

The Campaign.

The joint political campaign in this county is over, and all who felt inclined had an opportunity of hearing the candidates speak.

The Democratic candidates certainly acquitted themselves well, and we learn made votes, a number of Republicans being favorably impressed with the speeches of Messrs. Fries and Buxton.

The campaign opened pleasantly, but when an attempt was made simply to appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people, without sound argument to sustain it, it naturally engendered some bitterness and retaliation.

Mr. Fries gave Mr. Lineback more than he relished. Messrs. Buxton and Fries deserve great credit for the manner in which they conducted the campaign, and, if we are not very much mistaken, will both take their seats in the next General Assembly.

The candidates for the county offices got along smoothly, making no lengthy speeches. The opinion generally prevails that the Democratic ticket will be elected throughout.

The speeches of J. W. Reid we hear favorably commented on, and that he will be re-elected to Congress is the opinion generally expressed. Reid made his mark in Congress, and he did all he could for his constituents and the country at large.

The Judicial Ticket.

TO THE VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 19, 1886.

As propriety does not permit candidates for judicial office in this State to plead for their election by speeches or writing, I beg to say a word in behalf of the democratic candidates on our judicial ticket. Our candidates for Congress, for the Legislature, for the office of Solicitor and our other canvassers have told you what the democracy has done for the State and why its rule should be continued—that it has settled our State debt; that it has restored our credit; that it has doubled our mileage of railways; that it has given us honest government; that it has reduced our taxes; that it has given us good schools; that it has given us peace at home and respectability abroad, &c., &c. These facts are all true, and are a sufficient reason why democratic officers in all departments shall continue to serve us. Nothing is more important to any people than a pure, fearless and able judiciary. Such a bench we now have in North Carolina, and the voters of the State must see to it that this blessing is continued to us. It is needless to do more than pronounce the names of our candidates for the supreme court, the jurists who now constitute that court, Smith, Ashe and Merrimon; their integrity, courage, wisdom and legal learning are conceded by all. Their industry is a marvel to the profession. Nor need anything be said in praise of Avery and Graves, who have served many years as superior court judges and are known and respected throughout our borders; nor of Connor, Clark, Boykin and Montgomery, whose service has not been so long, but whose praises are in the mouths of the people in every county in which they have held court. The only candidate we present, who has not already served on the bench, is James H. Merrimon, of Buncombe, and his high character at home, his ability as displayed in our State senate and his large and successful practice in the mountain counties and in the supreme court are sufficient guaranty of his competency and fitness for the office.

I would not criticise the gentlemen whose names are presented as opponents; but I hazard nothing in saying that no well informed man should hesitate in making a choice between the two tickets, and that some of these gentlemen are unknown to the legal profession even outside of the counties whose courts they attend.

At one time it seemed probable that our ticket would have no opposition; but opposing candidates have been named, and it is the duty of our friends to see to it that by no accident, any one of our candidates is defeated. And it is due to them from all law-loving voters that they be complimented by the largest vote ever given for any candidates in the State.

R. H. BATTLE,
Ch'm Dem. State Ex. Com.

State papers please copy.

Knights Templar have to pay pretty well for their membership. Seventy five dollars is about the average fee for joining the Masonic fraternity itself. Then the Chapter fee is about $50 more, and the Commandery $100. The outfit costs at least $150, and the yearly dues amount to about $12. That makes a total of $387 for the first year, with $100 added if a man wants to be a member of the Consistory. It is said that there is a lodge in New York where the entrance fees are $500, and in which the dues are proportionately large.

—The weird, superstitious, and hilarious customs clustering about the evening of the 31st of October are the subject of a clever article by William Sharp in the November *Harper's*, entitled "Halloween: a Threefold Chronicle." Mr. Sharp describes the striking features of that festival universal throughout Great Britain, and relates from personal experience some remarkable instances of its celebration in Ireland, in Scotland, and at sea. His text is richly illustrated by three of the leading English artists—W. Small, R. W. Macbeth and F. Brewtnall.

—Rev. C. B. King has received and accepted a call to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Salisbury, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties at once.

GREAT STORM,

Sabine Pass, Texas, Overflowed.

BEAUMONT, Texas, October 13.—Our town was thrown into a state of intense excitement to-night at the news just received from Sabine Pass. It is news of a terrible loss of life and great destruction of property in that place from high water. The waters began to invade the town from the gulf and lake together about two o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, and rose with unprecedented rapidity. The citizens of the doomed place did not realize the imminent danger until too late to escape. When safety by flight was realized as being out of the question, people who were situated so they could do so betook themselves to houses and other resorts which they judged to be safe. The water kept rising, and between three and four o'clock the smaller houses began to yield to the resistless force of the waves, which not only moved them from their foundations but turned them over on their sides and tops. A little later larger houses began to give way and death by drowning seemed in store for every person in the place. With the yielding of smaller houses several persons who had remained in them were drowned, and when residences and business places began to crumble the fatality began to double.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 16.—The *Post's* staff correspondent at Beaumont, last night, telegraphed some interesting details of the great deluge at Sabine Pass. He says that at places where the water never was over eight inches deep since the town was settled two years ago, the flood was nine feet deep. The new house of Bradley Garnet was swept away with his family of five persons. After floating two and a half miles the house landed on a ridge back of the town all intact and nobody hurt. Boats that left Beaumont to succor the distressed took large quantities of drinking water, there being nothing but salt water for ten miles around Sabine Pass.

Mrs. John Stewart and her daughter were separated at their home when the flood struck the town. The daughter seized a feather bed and the mother a window-frame, and thus supported themselves. After being out all night they landed at Aurora, on the lake shore, within half a mile of each other, each supposing the other to have been lost. They traversed fifteen miles before they were found.

Postmaster Ward, of Beaumont has telegraphed Postmaster General Silas asking permission to distribute, the Sabine Pass mail from Beaumont, as the Postmistress and her assistant are both reported drowned.

To give some idea of the velocity of the wind, a silver spoon was blown from the residence of William Harris a distance of twelve miles.

Mrs. Jankers' body was found this evening, and a casket has been telegraphed for from Orange.

Mr. Moise Braussard lost $25,000 worth of cattle.

Mrs. Otto Brown floated 25 miles on a feather bed. She had her child with her, but it became benumbed and died in convulsions. During its struggles it knocked the mother into the water. The waves floated Mrs. Brown back on the bed. She was finally found in a little inlet, and was saved.

The water all round this neck of land on which was placed a track was fully eight feet deep. The hands of Messrs. Hyatt and Guy were blistered from fighting snakes, which literally covered the dump for a distance of miles. There were thousands of water moccasins from the overflowed district taking refuge on the narrow stretch of land, and at every step across they had to be fought through twisting serpents—many of them deadly stump-tail moccasins, larger than a man's arm.

Wildcats, also frenzied at the water's fury, rushed pell-mell upon the pedestrians, while coons and other animals snapped at passers by with hydrophobic rage. Many times the pedestrians left the dump and swam around the angry reptiles rather than try to pass them. Capt. Hyatt alone killed over 150 snakes during his walk of five miles, which consumed ten hours. Guy says that no money could tempt him to make the trip over again. In stepping about in the dark he was tripped up and thrown by a snake two inches in diameter, and fully five feet long.

At a meeting of citizens of Beaumont held to-day for the purpose of organizing relief measures Mayor Calhoun was chosen presiding officer and a general relief committee organized.

Later news increases the distress, at Sabine Pass. Over 6,000 head of cattle were destroyed, and the loss of human life runs up to 225 souls.

The trustees of the Peabody educational fund held their annual meeting 6th of October, in New York city. The following were present: Ex-President Hayes, Robert C. Winthrop and Theodore Lyman of Massachusetts; Chf. Justice Waite, Bishop H. B. Whipple of Minnesota; T. C. Manning, of Louisiana; Anthony Drexel of Philadelphia; Sam. Green of Massachusetts, and James D. Porter. In his annual address President Winthrop said that a reduction of interest had diminished the income realized from the bonds left in trust by Mr. Peabody. The Secretary in his report gave the amount appropriated to each State. He said that in consequence of the States of Florida and Mississippi, which repudiated their bonds, the fund had lost $1,100,000, which had been given by Mr. Peabody to the fund. Their allotment had been stopped and divided among the other States. The income of the fund for the year amounted to $63,365, divided as follows: Alabama $4,900, Arkansas $2,400, Georgia $2,000, Louisiana $3,800, North Carolina $2,700, South Carolina $5,000, Tennessee $10,700, Texas $3,000, Virginia $4,500, West Virginia $3,300.

—The thirteen-year old daughter of Mr. George M. Misenheimer, of Cabarrus, was caught in the gearing of her father's cotton press last Friday, and both of her hands were so mangled that they had to be amputated at the wrists.

FALL OF 1886

Allison & Addison's

"STAR BRAND"

GUANO

—OR THEIR—

ACID PHOSPHATE

—FOR THE—

WHEAT AND GRASS CROPS.

No Fertilizers ever introduced have been more universally successful or generally approved than the above brands, and while not intending to say anything to detract from the reputation of any other fertilizer, we think the experience of the past twelve years justifies us in claiming that for wheat, clover and grass, and the improvement of the soil, these manures are not surpassed by any of them. They are unusually rich in amonia, and *real bone* phosphate *every atom soluble in the soil and available as plant food*, and they are in such perfect chemical and physical condition as to render their action prompt, continuous and lasting. The quantity and condition of these valuable elements make these manures of exceptionally high grade, and they are reasonably sure to give satisfaction.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

"STAR BRAND"

GUANO

It is prepared under our personal supervision, and is made of the best materials.

It contains no shoddy or other inferior or doubtful ammoniates.

It is FINE, DRY, and excellent condition for DRILLING.

This Fertilizer has been in use SIXTEEN years, and has gained a reputation for excellence second to none.

IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED

For Wheat & Grass.

For which is is especially recommended.

ALLISCN & ADDISON,
Factory and office, Manufacturers.
RICHMOND, VA.

ACID PHOSPHATE

(Or Dissolved South Carolina Bone.)

Made of South Carolina Phosphate, dissolved in sulphuric Acid, containing 14 to 16 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.

Large quantities of this Fertilizer are now being used annually, both for GRAIN and GRASS CROPS, with the very best results, and its use is rapidly increasing each year.

We manufacture it at our Works, in Richmond, and are prepared to furnish an article of the highest grade, and at the lowest market prices.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
RICHMOND, VA. Manufacturers.

FOR SALE BY

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WINSTON, N. C.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

GUANO, $3.00 per bag of 200 lbs. cash.
" $3.50 " " " " " on time.
ACID, $2.25 " " " " " cash.

Best Quality

Clover Seed, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue & Herdgrass Seed.

always on hand at lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

—NEW—

Fall and Winter GOODS

of every description at prices that defy competition. Come and see us.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Sept. 16th, 1886.

1878. 1886.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES

1886-1887.

WE ADMIT OF NO SUPERIORS AND ACKNOWLEDGE NO EQUALS IN OUR

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FALL STYLES.

Our Store is now Filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully selected Bargains In

Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Fashionable Clothing,

—AND—

GENT'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

All of the prevailing Styles are here shown in Assortment Complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community.

SO MUCH FOR QUALITY, NOW FOR PRICE.

Our Prices one of Uniform Low Grade.
Our Prices Never Equaled.
Our Prices do Our Talking.
Our Prices can not be copied by would be competitors.
Our Prices Make our Business, which talks for Itself.

WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR STOCK A LARCE LINE OF

—SOFT AND STIFF STYLISH HATS.—

Every article of Clothing now offered by us has been made expressly for the SEASON'S WEAR, and IS NEW, NO OLD OR SHOP WORN GOODS to be found in our Stock.

Every careful buyer will inspect our Stock when in want of CLOTHING.

WE GIVE AWAY A BOY'S POLO CAP WITH EVERY CHILD'S SUIT.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE PLACE.

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Granite Front, - Main St., Winston, N. C. - M. M. STEIN, Prop'r.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Dissolved Bone Phosphate For Wheat.

D. S. REID

will sell his well known DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE FOR WHEAT at

$24 per ton CASH, and $28 per ton TIME.

Fresh lot just received. Be sure and see him before you buy.
He is also receiving a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

WHICH HE HAS BOUGHT AT

PANIC PRICES,

and which he expects to give his customers the benefit of.

Thanking his friends for their very liberal support in the past, hoping by close attention to business and fair dealings with all, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1886.

DON'T READ THIS

unless you are interested. The SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., wants every person who is in need of a good STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SAW MILL, PLAINER and MATCHER, PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING, &c., to write to them for prices.

$1,000.00

will buy a first-class ENGINE, BOILER and SAW MILL OUTFIT that will cut from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber per day. Address SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

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is hereby given to the public generally, and especially to the people of North Carolina, that the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS and PLANERS, which they are willing to put in competition with those of any other manufacturers, considering prices, material and workmanship. Don't fail to write for circular and prices.

WANTED!

Live energetic agents in all parts of the world, to sell the celebrated HEGE SAW MILL, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instrument, on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886.-1y.

THE BEST WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

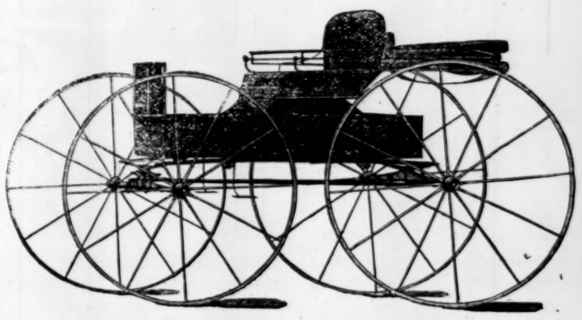
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 5.45.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6.45.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 6 p. m.

—See new ad. Baltimore Clothing House.

—J. R. Shultz was at home Sunday.

—Elm Street chapel is to be heated by a furnace.

☞ Remember the election is on the 2nd of November.

—Miss Carrie Crist is visiting Mrs. Jesse Carter, of Madison.

—Sorry to learn that Chas. Yates has a severe stroke of paralysis.

—Henry Meinung is having his residence in this place repaired.

—J. T. Davis and wife have returned from Washington Territory.

—*Miss Isabelle Kimel* presented us with some fine water lillies. Thanks.

—Waughtown free school, Wm. Pratt, teacher, commenced Monday.

—Broad street Baptist church, in Winston, is to be heated with a furnace.

—Coston Johnson is building a residence on Poplar street in this place.

—Mrs. A. E. Keehln is on a visit to Mrs. Peter Regennas, near Bethania.

—Edwin Meinung has enclosed his premises in this place with a neat fence.

—Mrs. F. E. Keehln is visiting her brother Jos. H. Reich, at Five Forks, Stokes county.

—The meetings in the Presbyterian church, Winston, will continue during the week.

—Fletcher Bobbitt, of Salisbury, son of Rev. Dr. Bobbitt, is visiting friends in Winston.

—The evening services in the Moravian church commences now at 7 o'clock instead of 7½ o'clock.

—Mrs. C. C. Sanford and family, of Mocksville, are visiting Dr. R. D. Brown and family in Winston.

—"Bill Arp" will lecture in Winston, at Brown's Hall, Monday night, instead of Friday as advertised.

—Mt. Tabor public school, Rev. Mr. Burris teacher, will commence the first Monday in November.

—Miller Bros., have commenced rebuilding the Buxton & Lemly block recently burned in Winston.

—The Chinese laundry, in Winston, has been discontinued, the proprietors having moved to Greensboro.

—Rob't L. Crawford, of Winston, was the champion shot on Friday 15th inst., killing forty-two birds in five hours.

—Mrs. C. W. Vogler and Miss Minnie Vogler, of this place, are visiting Mrs. Vogler's father, Mr. Brown at Davidson College.

—Messrs. Buxton & Lemly presented each of the 2 fire companies with $50 for their services at the recent fire in Winston.

—The new steam fire engine has arrived, and will be tested as soon as a machinist from the works where it was manufactured arrives.

—The cottage at corner of Marshall and West street, belonging to Mrs. E. A. Boner, has been thoroughly repaired and is offered for sale.

—Rev. H. A. Brown, the chaplain, preached the annual sermon before the Forsyth Riflemen in the Baptist church, Winston, Sunday morning.

—A large number of persons are attending confirmation lectures commencing on last Sunday night in the Home chapel of the Moravian church.

—Miss Emma Thornelow, daughter of Henry Thornelow, near Oak Ridge, died on Monday night of last week, from congestion of the stomach.

—Dr. Siewers and lady returned Tuesday from their visit to the Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns and other points of interest in Western Virginia.

—Lee. W. Masten, late of the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Assinaboine, Montana, is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Col. Jos. Maston, after an absence of nearly 9 years.

—For State Fair train No. 9 will leave Salem, Wednesday and Thursday mornings, 27th and 28th, at 5:20 A. M., for the accommodation of persons wishing to attend the State Fair.

—The High Point *Enterprise* says: The Eastern Field Trials Club will open their trials on their grounds here on the 18th of November. We are informed that there will be a full attendance.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of A. C. Snipe for the killing of Jesse Smith was out only 10 minutes, and rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, whereupon Snipe was released.

☞ Just on hand a large lot of Glass Ware, Bracket Lamps and Crockery. See the goods and prices at S. A. ALLEN'S Hardware Store, Winston, N. C.

—L. N. Keith, of the *Sentinel* office, returned home from Richmond, Va., on Sunday, where he had been attending a convention of the Knights of Labor, which was in session in that place during the past 2 weeks.

—There will be a meeting of the magistrates of the county next Saturday, to consider the question of building a house for the insane at the poor house, and other special matters. The announcement that they were to meet last Saturday was a mistake.

☞ Remember that for your *Grates*, your *Coal Stoves*, your *Heating Stoves*, and your *Cook Stoves*. S. E. ALLEN stands ready to serve you in quantity, in quality, in designs and in prices.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Wesley Rothrock, of South Carolina, son of the late Tobias Rothrock, of this county, is now on a visit to his sisters.

—Philip Rominger and others have finished burning a brick kiln along South Fork creek, a short distance from Charles' saw mill.

—A little son of Sidney Carter, of Davidson county, was kicked in the face by a young mule colt last week, inflicting pain-ful bruises.

—We notice that some farmers put a small amount of salt with their shuck as they put them away. Cows eat them much better, but care should be taken not to use too much salt.

—Signs don't all correspond. We hear one man say the wheat will be good next crop, because it will be dark nights at Christmas; another says it will be sorry, because the leaves are not yellowing right.

—Madison Stewart's son Andrew hurt one of his hands tolerably severely in a feed cutter last week. It was not serious, but sufficient to teach boys to be careful in the use of such machinery.

—Sydney Carter, of Davidson county, raised 32 bushels of nice sweet potatoes on a little less than one-twentieth of an acre. At fifty cents a bushel they would have brought $16. This would be at the rate of $320 an acre for the crop.

—Charlie Teague, of Davidson county, raised 14 pumpkins on one vine. Some of them were large, and from the size of them we believe the 14 would average more than thirty-five pounds in weight.

—A farmer says that he is convinced that it will pay well for a person to cook food for hogs. He thinks corn will do a third more good cooked than when it is fed raw. Meal made into a mush, he says is a first class food, and slop does more good if fed warm than cold.

—On the 2nd Sunday in November, Rev. Mr. Helsabeck will preach the funeral sermon of the late Rev. Samuel Long and wife Elizabeth Long, at Mount Vernon. Protracted meeting commences at Pleasant Retreat on the same day.

—It will take much more corn to do the people of this section this winter than last, because there are no acorns, and the people will have to depend nearly altogether on corn to fatten their pork. Last year some farmers killed their hogs out of the woods, without feeding them scarcely any corn.

—Last Monday Felix Sink drove 4 miles to a neighbor's house, drilled in 9 acres of wheat and came back home. There are more people drilling their wheat this fall than common. Parties with drills can be hired on good terms, and it pays to hire them.

—There has been a great deal of wheat sowed during last week and this week. The ground has been very dry, and some farmers were afraid to commence for fear the wheat would sprout and die. We hear that this is the case with that which was sown a few weeks ago.

—On Tuesday a number of friends met at Mrs. Chloe Stewart's house to celebrate her birthday. There is difference in opinion as to her age. She says that she is but 100 years old, while others say that she is 101. She is in tolerably good health, and has seeded about 25 pounds of cotton this fall besides doing other light work.

—We are told that some persons are organizing a company in Randolph county, to form a colony to settle somewhere in Texas. Taking all advantages into consideration we don't see how people can better themselves by leaving the good old "North State" and settling elsewhere. They had better reconsider the matter and stay here.

—A small amount of charcoal pulverized and mixed in corn dough, and fed to chickens is said to do much good in keeping them healthy. It aids digestion and gives them a good appetite. One kind of grain is not good for fowls, but a mixture of wheat, corn and oats is much better.

—We saw a plow made by David Shoaf, of Broadbay Township, which shows that Mr. Shoaf possesses a considerable amount of mechanical skill He took the fore part of the running works of a two horse wagon, and attached to the axle, three plow stocks, all connected together close enough to break three furrows at once. He has made a seat on the axle so that he can ride on his two wheeled plow. He intends to work two horses to it, but he had not tested it when we saw it. If it does not answer the purpose now, there is no doubt but what he will make such necessary changes as to put it into working condition. With it one man and two horses can do the work of 3 hands and 3 horses.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—Last week I had the pleasure of having my old friend and co-laborer, Rev. R. P. Leinback, with me and he did some preaching for us. Our meetings closed on Friday night, and we had a good attendance throughout.

On Saturday afternoon, by request of the "Ladies' Temperance Union," we had a temperance prayer meeting in the Moravian church; the attendance, however, was not very encouraging, and a stranger taking the meeting as a criterion, would conclude that the temperance sentiment was not very strong in this place. Rev. Harper Shields, of the Methodist E. Church, made an interesting address, a number of prayers were made by different persons, and we had some good singing by the ladies.

On Sunday I heard an excellent Temperance sermon by the Presbyterian minister who preaches here once a month, Rev. Mr. Dalton. He treated the subject in a mild, courteous, yet earnest manner, and showed by his arguments that no real christian could be indifferent as to the results. Rev. Mr. Shields at the same hour preached in the Methodist church, and did also bring the temperance question into his sermon.

Our neighbor, Ruben Rink, is a bachelor no longer, for on last Thursday he married Miss Alice Masten, daughter of the late Sheriff Masten, and she is now the undisputed mistress of that funny house called "Kerner's Folly" and seems to be supremely happy in her new home.

Mr. Robert Steward's new house, by the Methodist church, is nearly ready for occupation, and Mr. C. W. Stafford, as contractor, has 2 buildings under way on Cherry Street, one for Mr. R. B. Kerner, brick, and one for Mrs. Walker, frame.

I understand that our neighbor, Elder Levy Bodenhammer, has sold his home place to Mr. Levy Matthews, and his land around the depot to other parties, so that the time for his chickens to lie down on their backs and cross their feet to be tied, ready to move once more, may be drawing near.

Kernersville is blessed with preachers, and Mr. Bodenhamer represents the Primitive Baptists; Episcopal Methodists 3, Revs. Thomas, Shield and Peeler; Protestant Methodists, 2, Revs. Totten and Peoples; Christian Baptist one, Rev. Mr. Pinnix; Missionary Baptists one, Rev. Mr. Stallings; Presbyterian one, Rev. Mr. Dalton; and Moravian one. We ought to become a good people if new churches and preachers are an index. C. L. R.

Kernersville, Oct. 18th, 1886.

☞ Don't switch off on any of the side tracks, but buy your *Hardware*, your *Glassware* and your *Crockery*, only of S. E. ALLEN, corner 3rd and Main Streets, Winston, N. C.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Oct. 16th, 1886:

Ladies.

Addie Church, Miss Mary Ann Swaim.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Enoch Evans, Mr. John G. Helmstetler, Mr. R. V. Ivens.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—A choice lot of THOMPSON'S CIGARS at the *Cheap Variety Store*.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

☞ Shall our nights be spent in idleness and darkness when such a variety of LAMPS as S. E. ALLEN has on hand remains?

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Chew the MAGGIE MAY, the best Tobacco sold for the money. A trial plug will prove the assertion. Only 35c. (thirty-five cents) per lb. Sold at the *Cheap Variety Store*.

— SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—If you want your WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engravers*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

LARGE VARIETY!
LARGE QUANTITY!!
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING!
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING!!
—AT THE—
Baltimore Clothing House!
GRANITE FRONT,
WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, by Elder Wm. Turner, J. GILMER KERNER to Miss ALICE MASTEN, daughter of the late Sheriff Masten.

In this place, on Sunday morning 17th inst., by Rev. J. F. McCuiston, THEODORE K. RENIGER to Miss MAGGIE CROWDER.

In this county, on the 12th inst., JESSE DAVIS to Miss OLLIE ALLRED.

In this place, JOHN LASHMIT to Miss MARY LEE, Rev. S. D. Franklin officiating.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., Mrs. WHICKER, wife of William Whicker, aged about 70 years.

Remarkable Phenomena in Charleston.

The repairs on the historic St. Michael's church have developed a strange fact in connection with the earthquake. The steeple has sunk about 8 or 10 inches, and in a dead level, as is proved by the fact that the pendulum clock in the tower has been started and is still running. The rest of the church evidently stands where it was, but the steeple, which is built on its own foundation, has sunk about 8 or 10 inches. Those who have visited St. Michael's will remember that on entering the vestibule they had to ascend a step of about four inches. Now the floor of the vestibule is about six inches below the sidewalk. Another curious fact is that the entire southern portion of the city seems to have sunk. Before the earthquake, Meeting street, from Broad street to the Battery, was a dead level stretch Now one standing at the corner of Broad and looking down Meeting street stands apparently at the top of a hill, showing that the southern portion of the city has sunk.

—Hon. Jas. W. Reid, Democratic candidate for Congress, in this district, in joint canvass with Hon. J. M. Brower, Republican candidate for Congress, he will address the people at the following times and places:

Cunningham's Store, Person County, Wednesday, 20th; Roxboro, Person County, Thursday, 21st; Young's X Roads, Granville County, Saturday, 23rd; Dutchville, Granville County, Monday, 25th. Speaking will commence promptly at 1 o'clock, p. m.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is a gorgeous number replete with good things from commencement to end. The steel plate illustration is an exquisite rendering of the figure of Marguerite in the opera of Faust. A companion of this engraving with that issued by other publications places GODEY at once far ahead of all its rivals in artistic merit and mechanical skill; this is followed by two beautifully colored fashion plates, and a double colored work design all of which are sure to please the fair sex. With this number is commenced two powerfully written serials—"Why Did He Do It?" by the author of "Wedded to Misery" (a serial published in the LADY'S BOOK that elicited favorable comments from the press throughout the country,) which the present story bids fair to outstrip in interest; and "A Legal Fetter," by Mrs. Olivia Wilson giving promise of sensational merit. "A Wave O' The Sea," by Marian C. L. Reeves, grows in interest and the sequel is anxiously waited for. Several good short stories and poems complete the literary pages, among the latter "Indian Summer" by M. L. Baker is especially beautiful. Hints for the household, dressmaking, fashion and work fill up the magazine with many useful suggestions. GODEY'S grows better each month, but this does not satisfy the publisher who promises greater literary treats and improvements in every department connected with the magazine for the coming year. Each subscriber receives a cut paper pattern of their own selection. Now is the time to subscribe for the cheapest and best fashion magazine. Price $2.00 per year. Liberal terms to club raisers and valuable premiums. Send for circular and specimen copy 15 cents. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Utah commission, through its chairman, A. B. Cartton, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior, its annual report. The commissioners say that during the past year the law relating to the distranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation has been successfully enforced. All such persons, with very few, if any exceptions, have been excluded from voting and holding office. Whether polygamous marriages are on the decrease in Utah, is a matter on which the commissioners do not express a decided opinion, but they think many persons have been restrained by the fear of distranchisement and the penitentiary. The commissioners express approval of the joint resolution now pending in both houses of Congress proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting and punishing polygamy in all the States and Territories The total number of Mormons throughout the world is over 200,000 a large majority of whom reside in Utah.

FOR THE BLOOD
BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys, Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNE, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier.

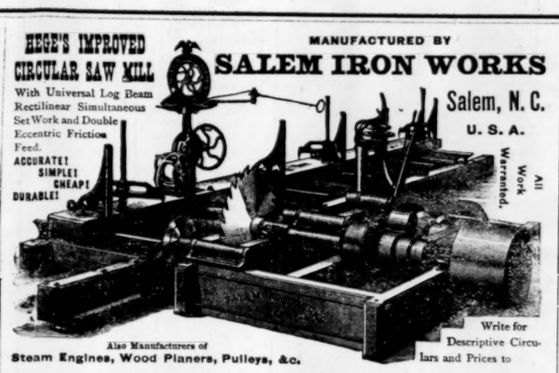
MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C

HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW MILL
With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed.
ACCURATE! SIMPLE! CHEAP! DURABLE!
MANUFACTURED BY
SALEM IRON WORKS
Salem, N. C.
U. S. A.
All Work Warranted.



Also Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Wood Planers, Pulleys, &c.
Write for Descriptive Circulars and Prices to
SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Forsyth Superior Court, I will sell on

Saturday, November 13th,

on the premises, two tracts of land, belonging respectively to the estates of Polly and Andrew Fletcher. These tracts lie about 2 miles southwest of Salem, adjoining the lands of Andrew Burk, and others. A credit of 3 months will be given; a bond with approved security required on day of sale. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES T. LINEBACK,
Adm'r of Polly and Andrew Fletcher.
Oct. 13, 1886—4t.

GUILFORD NURSERIES.

ARE located on the Cape Fear a Yadkin Valley Railroad, 3 miles south of Greensboro, N. C., where can be found a fine assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., consisting in part of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Fig, Mulbery, Japanese Persimmon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Currant, &c., &c.

Specialties.—Apple, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees. My stock of Peach consists of 300,000 trees of the best varieties for market and home use; of Plum, Wild Goose, Shropshire, Imperial Gage, Green Gage, Washington, Peach Plum, Richland, Weaver, &c.; of Cherries, all the leaders for market and home consumption; of Grapes, Concord, Ives, Champion, Nortons, Martha, Delaware, Worden, Niagara and all the best Wine and Table Grapes. I have 150,000 vines ready for fall planting of the above varieties and can give special prices to those who contemplate planting vineyards. Of Strawberries, all the best and most profitable kinds.

Send your orders early; they will be carefully filled, and no pains spared to please the purchaser.

Special prices given to large planters.
Correspondence solicited.
Catalogues mailed to applicants.

G. L. ANTHONY, Prop'r,
Vandalia P. O., N. C.
Shipping point: Greensboro, N. C.
41—3m.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Next Session Opens August 26th.

FIFTEEN PROFESSORS offers a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 Volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 to $13.50 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For full information, address

PRES. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Aug. 5, 1886-3m.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines & Plants

suitable for permanent orchard planting and stock for Nurserymen.

Every desirable variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

Call or write before ordering elsewhere and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Catalogue sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

Tobacco Manufacturers Attention!

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.

We have for sale the following:

10 Retainers for manufacturing tobacco.
10 Box Screws " "
5 Sets Shapes " "
5 Pot Mills " "
1 Hand Pump for Retainers.

A large lot of iron plates, &c., &c.

All the above named fixtures are in good order having been used only two seasons. Will sell cheap, either singly or all together. Call and examine same at

SALEM IRON WORKS,
Salem., N. C.

North Carolina. } In Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Lucy Mock, widow of Jesse Mock, de'cd, plaintiff,

against

A. B. Mock, Matilda Weisner and her husband Ephraim Weisner and others, defendants.

Petition for dower in lands of said deceased.

It appearing to the court that three of the children of Paulina, intermarried with David Sink, to wit: Josephine Sink, Mary Sink and Sarah Sink, and their husbands, whose names are unknown, are not residents of this State—they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said County, at the Court-House in Winston, North Carolina, on the 22nd day of October, 1886, and then and there answer or demur to the complaint filed in the above entitled action, or judgment will be rendered against them in accordance with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, clerk of Forsyth Superior Court, Winston, N. C., September 7th, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER,
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.
T. J. Wilson, Attorney.
Sept. 9th, 1886.—6w.

E. A. GRIFFITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. ☞ Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA

is the most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. SAW MILLS, Steam Engines, Gin Powers Cider Mills Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARNHAM, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,
Agents for Mail Contractors,
804 E. STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE TWIN CITY
MUSIC HOUSE,
LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C.

Will promptly fill all orders for the

Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Arion and Bent Pianos.

The Mason & Hamlin, Packard and Bay State Organs,

from the Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House; and has in stock all kinds of

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, &c.

Will keep a full line of the latest

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

Tuning and repairing thoroughly done. Old Instruments taken in exchange for new.

Prof. C. L. WILSON,
and J. H. HARRELL,
Sept. 23—3m. Proprietors.

TAX NOTICE.

I am now ready to receive the Corporation Taxes for this year. Please call and pay. The money is now wanted for Street and Engine House expenses at once. The levy is 40 cents on the $100, $1.20 on the Poll, and $2.00 Road tax. L. N. CLINARD,
Salem, Sept. 10, 1886. Tax Collector.

TAX NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that I will attend at the following time and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for the year, 1886.

Clinard's Stand,	Wednesday,	October	6th.
Joe Beeson's,	Thusday,	"	7th.
Kernersville,	Friday,	"	8th.
Crim's X Roads,	Saturday,	"	9th.
Salem Chapel,	Monday,	"	11th.
Stewart's,	Tuesday,	"	12th.
Bitting's Store,	Wednesday,	"	13th.
Elijah Reed's,	Thursday,	"	14th.
Brookstown,	Friday,	"	15th.
Old Town,	Saturday,	"	16th.
Lewisville,	Monday,	"	18th.
Hampton's,	Tuesday,	"	19th.
Winston,	Wednesday,	"	20th.
Salem,	Thursday,	"	21st.

State Tax—For general purposes, 25 cents on $100 valuation of real and personal property.

State Tax—For Schools, 12½ cents on $100 valuation of real and personal property.

County Tax—For general county purposes, 21 cents on $100 valuation of real and personal property.

County Tax—Roads, 8 cents on $100 valuation of real and personal property. Poll tax, $2.00.

JOHN BOYER, Sheriff.
Sept. 23—tf.

POMONA HILL
NURSERIES!!
POMONA, N. C.

THESE NURSERIES ARE LOCATED 2½ miles west of Greensboro, at the junction of the Richmond & Danville and Salem Branch Railroads. There you can find

One and a Half Million of Trees and Vines Growing.

Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, (Standard and Dwarf), Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines, Figs, Quinces, Gooseberries Raspberries, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Persimmons, Strawberries, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c.; and in fact everything of the hardy class usually kept in a first-class Nursery,

SUITABLE FOR NORTH CAROLINA and the Southern Border States.

New Fruits of special note are the Yellow Transparent Apple, Lady Ingold Peach, the Lawson, Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beaufort Pears, Lutie, Niagara and Georgia Grape, Wofford's Winter.

☞ DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE.

Correspondence solicited. Special inducements to large planters.

Address, J. VAN LINDLEY,
Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.
No. 29-3m.

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CASKETS,
BURIAL ROBES, &c.

A full and complete line of the above Goods, always on hand, which I will sell CHEAPER than any house in this city. In addition to this department is my extensive

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

I have secured the services of the most experienced workmen, and have spared neither care nor money to prepare to fully meet the demands of all. I have an elegant HEARSE, and my entire stock is new and of the latest styles.

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

I am still headquarters for FURNITURE and at prices that defy competition.

Bedsteads, Baby Carriages, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Suits in Endless Variety. Also Crockery, Glassware, Decorated Dinner Sets, &c., Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings

in endless variety. In fact if you need goods at botton prices call on

CICERO TISE.

May 20-6m.

TAKE NOTICE.

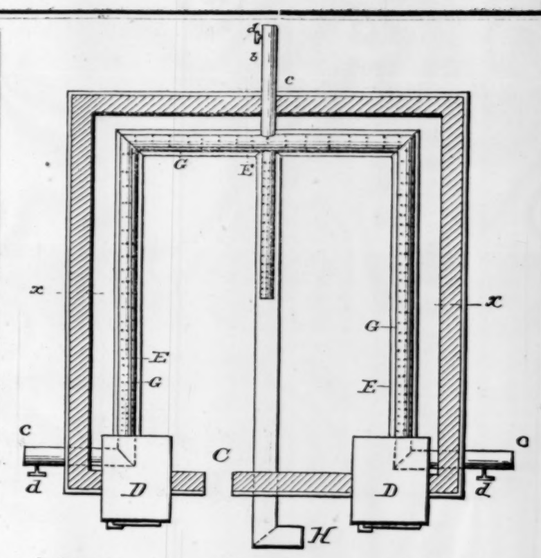
Having purchased the BARBER SHOP formerly owned by Charles W. Williams, in the Buxton and Shelton Block, Main St., (Near Tise's Furniture Store,)

I take great pleasure in inviting my friends and numerous customers to call on me, as I am prepared to wait on them in the best style of the "Tonsorial Art."

Nice, clean BATH TUBS in connection with my Shop, where *cold* or *warm* baths can be had at all hours.

Gates' Hair Renewer, price $1.00. Gates' Neuralgia Medicine, price $1.00.

ALEX. GATES,
THE BARBER.
Winston, N. C., No. 36—3m.



D—Furnace.
G—Regulator.
H—Smoke.
C—Barn Door.
d—Damper.
E—Hot Air Pipe.
c—Cold Air Inlet.
x—Line of Barn.

HARDWICKE & WELLS'
Patent Tobacco Heat Regulator.

It has been proved in this section that the HEAT REGULATOR is a most valauble invention, and that the testimonials given at Marshall, N. C., are not overdrawn, by the following testimonial from Mr. Y. S. Lawrence, of Davidson county, which reads as follows, viz:

MESSRS. GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO. CLEMMONSVILLE, N. C., August 28th, 1886.

Dear Sirs:—I have used the HEAT REGULATOR that I bought of you and I find that it excels anything that I have ever used in the way of curing nice tobacco. I cut a barn of tobacco on the 23rd of August and had it cured by the 26th, by using the REGULATOR. It saves time and wood, and I can pick 100 pounds of smokers out of the barn that I have cured, which I think will pay for the REGULATOR I was benefited at least $25.00 on the barn.

Y. S. LAWRENCE.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1886.

MESSRS. GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

Gents:—The Patent Heat Regulator bought of you last week gives entire satisfaction in every respect. No farmer should be without one. My tobacco was very green and heavy on the hill, notwithstanding I have made a very good cure. I was benefited on the 1st barn at least $25.00, and on the 2nd a great deal more. My neighbors whose tobacco grew on sandy land and was very much better on the hill, cured with common flues, can not compare at all with mine. Yours Truly

ALEXANDER EVANS.

EAST BEND, N. C., October 2nd, 1886.

MESSRS. GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

Gents:—I have had one barn of tobacco cured with the Hardwicke and Well's Patent Heat Regulator, and can say without reserve that it surpasses anything I have seen for curing fine tobacco. My tobacco was green, heavy and rough on the hill, and was cured nice and yellow. I think I was benefited 30 or 40 dollars on the barn and advise the farmers to use the Regulator in curing their tobacco.

DAVID SMITHERMAN.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8th, 1886.

MESSRS. GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

Gents: I had one barn of tobacco cured with one of your Heat Regulators, and must say that it beat my expectations in drying off tobacco in time to save it from specking and turning red. I got a nice cure in my barn, and am well pleased with your Regulator, and would advise the tobacco growing Farmers to use the Regulator, as they will get a smooth, even, yellow barn of tobacco. Yours Truly

D. S. LEONARD.

We hear of parties in different sections of the country who are trying to imitate the Heat Regulator by running perforated boxing through the barn between the flues. We merely say that the Patent on the Regulator covers all cold air flues running into the barn for the purpose of conducting cold air and that *any infringements will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.*

Any information in regard to the REGULATOR and the cure of bright tobacco will be given by Mr. J. L. PITMON,
Care of GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO., SALEM, N. C.

PRICE OF REGULATOR.

1 Regulator for a single return flue - - - - $20.00.
1 " " " double " " - - - - - 22.00.

FOR SALE IN THIS SECTION ONLY BY

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SIGN BIG COFFEE POT,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1886-1m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!
BENNETT BROS.,
DEALERS IN
MARBLE and GRANITE
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c,

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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No. 28-tf.-July 15, 1886.

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SELL ELEGANT GOODS
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McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.	Mill Supplies, Belting and Oils. Corn and Flour Mills.	1st CLASS. Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.
March 25-6m.

FOR DRINKERS OF COFFEE.

A DOCTOR'S ENTERTAINING TALK ABOUT THE BEVERAGE.

Varieties of the Plant—Raising the Coffee Tree—The Drink Medically Considered—Preparing Coffee.

According to a recent statement, writes a physician to the Washington *Star*, there are over six hundred grades of coffee on the market, which might lead many to believe that there are as many different species of the plant, which is not true, however, for there are but few of these, and one only from which the genuine article is obtained; consequently the grading must be arbitrary or dependent upon individual caprice. The true grading and price of the commodity result from the treatment the coffee berries receive after they have been gleaned, which varies according to the locality of growth. In Brazil and the West Indies as fast as the fruit ripens it is gathered, placed on mats and floors adapted to the purpose, exposed to the sun and frequently stirred to expedite the drying process. When dry enough the berries are passed through heavy rollers, which remove the tough outside membrane and pulp that encloses the beans. The latter are then carefully winnowed, sorted, put into bags and are ready for market. The varieties of coffee chiefly distinguished in commerce are the Mocha, from Arabia, esteemed the best on account of its being richest in caffeine, the alkaloid to which coffee owes its popularity. The Mocha grains are easily recognized by their comparative smallness, gray, inclining to greenish color. The Java, or East India coffee, has large yellow beans. Jamaica coffee beans are of a greenish cast, smaller than the Java, but larger than the Mocha. Surinam has the largest size bean of all, whitish beans. Liberia, Laguyra, and other kinds, have no particular distinguished features to entitle them to special notice here.

The fruit of the coffee tree is a red berry, resembling a cherry, having a pale, insipid glutinous pulp enclosing two hard oval seeds, which we term "grains." Each of these is about the size of an ordinary bean and covered with a tough cartilaginous membrane called the "parchment."

Orientals do not prepare coffee for drinking purpose as we do. Arabs make it from the unroasted beans. The Sultan of Turkey, formerly if not now, has a beverage made out of the dried pulp and pericarp for his own use, while some of his subjects prepare a decoction from the dried leaves of the coffee tree. For this purpose the leaves are prepared by a process similar to that for tea leaves, and a great many suppose that the leaves so treated contain a larger proportion of *caffeine* than the beans.

The average composition of unroasted coffee beans in 1,000 parts is stated to be as follows: Caffeine, 0.8; legumin, 13.0; gum and sugar, 15.5; coffeo-tannic and caffeic, acids, 5.0; fat and volatile oils, 13.0; woody fiber, 34.0; ash, 6.7; water, 12.0.

Roasted to a reddish-brown color coffee loses 15 per cent. by weight and gains in bulk 30 per cent. If the process of roasting is continued until the coffee assumes a chestnut brown, 20 per cent. by weight is lost and 50 per cent. in bulk gained. Roasted to a dark-brown it loses 25 per cent. by weight and increases 50 per cent in bulk. The roasting of coffee in some manner develops a volatile oil in the grain to the extent of one part in fifty that is not present in the raw state, to which it owes its delightful aroma. If the roasting is protracted beyond a light-brown color this delicious odor is jeopardized, if not entirely destroyed. Coffee keeps best in the green state; the older and drier the grain unroasted the better, it is said, is the coffee when roasted.

Fortunately for mankind, coffee is a wholesome and harmless beverage, and rarely leaves any unpleasant effects behind, even when indulged in to excess. It is eminently the cup that cheers, but does not inebriate.

The apeutically, coffee is a great conservator of the tissues, preventing waste of the body, allays thirst, hunger, and, as above intimated, cheers the mind, but does not intoxicate the brain, whilst the aromatic oil it contains has a gentle aperient effect upon the bowels. For this latter purpose it is best taken soon after rising in the morning, about the strength of two tablespoonfuls of the finely ground coffee to a pint of boiling water, drank five minutes after mixing.

Regarding the toxic properties (so called) of coffee little need be said. Only lower animals have exhibited any great sensitiveness in this respect, and then not until after very large doses of the alkaloid, caffeine, had been administered to them, which, when given to man in the same quantities, caused but little temporary nervous disturbance. Its effects, like medicines generally, depend very much upon the constitution, temperament, and idiosyncrasy of the individual using it.

The methods of preparing coffee for domestic use, some of which have been already alluded to, varies in different places. To get the full aromatic flavor of the decoction it should be drank immediately after it is made. When too long boiled the aroma is driven off, leaving the astringent property only of the grain in solution that, interfering with the function of the liver, causes the sallow complexion of some free coffee drinkers. In the East many esteem the grounds for their nutritive principle, they being rich in legumin, a vegetable albumen. In Central Africa the grounds left from an infusion, sometimes the freshly-ground coffee itself, is mixed with butter and used as an article of food. I am just here reminded that the crew of the Kane Arctic expedition was kept from having scurvy by the free use of coffee grounds as a portion of diet.

To extract all of the good qualities of coffee, says Professor Donovan, in the Dublin *Physiological Journal*, 1826, the fresh, finely ground coffee requires two separate and somewhat opposite modes of treatment. On the one hand, the flavor is lost by boiling, whilst, on the other, it is necessary to subject it to that degree of heat in order to extract its medical quality. These difficulties are overcome by dividing the water to be used in the making into two equal parts, with one of these the coffee must be mixed cold and placed on the fire until on the eve of boiling, when it is taken off the fire and allowed to settle. The liquid is then poured off and the other portion of water, which ought now to be boiling hot, is added to the grounds and strongly boiled for five minutes, after which the two portions of liquid are mixed together, forming a combination of all the good properties of the coffee in the greatest perfection."

Thread From Milk-Weed.

American inquisitiveness and ingenuity united have produced thread made from the blossom of the common milk-weed which has the consistency and tenacity of imported flax or linen thread and is produced at a much less cost. The fibre is long, easily carded, and may be readily adapted to spinning upon an ordinary flax spinner. It has the smoothness and lustre of silk, rendering it valuable for sewing machine use. The weed is common throughout this country, and grows profusely at the South. The material costs nothing for cultivation, and the gathering is as cheaply done as that of cotton.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

A dog which has been riding up and down the mines on cages and wandering through drifts and crosscuts was recently washed and his shaggy coat of hair assayed $23.17 worth of gold dust.—*Monticello (Col.) Champion.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

In coffee-growing countries an infusion of the leaves of the tree is held by many to be superior to the infusion of the berry. The probable value of the dried coffee-leaves as an article of commerce has been suggested.

Many persons begin to show gray hairs while they are yet in their twenties, and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a premature decay of the constitution. It is a purely local phenomenon, and may coexist with unusual bodily vigor. The celebrated author and traveler, George Borrow, turned quite gray before he was thirty, but was an extraordinary swimmer and athlete at sixty-five.

A favorite form of manufacturing quartz crystals is the sphere, and balls of three inches or more in diameter are very valuable on account of the rarity of large masses of perfectly clear stone. One of the largest and most perfect balls of crystal known is 6.69 inches in diameter, and is now in Dresden. The finest ball in this country is owned by Mr. R. E. Moore, measures 6.625 inches, and is valued at $5,000. So rare are the large pieces of fine quartz that one dealer is said to keep a standing offer of $1,000 for material for a five inch ball, $1,500 for one of five and a half inches, and $4,000 for a seven-inch ball.

On the northern slope of the Alps the zone of perpetual snow reaches down to about 8,000 feet above sea-level, and on the south side to about 8,000 feet. In the Pyrenees the snow-line is at a height of about 8,950; in the Caucasus, 10,000 to 11,000 feet, on the south side of the Himalayas, 12,980 feet, and on the north, 16,620 feet; at the equator, in the Andes, 15,980 feet; in Bolivia, 18,520 feet in western Cordillela, and 15,920 in the eastern; in Mexico, 14,760 feet; in Chili, near Santiago, 12,780 feet; in Norway, 5,000 feet in the middle portion, and 2,500 feet at its northern extremity; in Kamchatka, 5,200 feet; in Alaska, 5,500 feet.

Mr. A. Sanson, a French scientist, states that, from a comparison of animal and steam power, in France at least, the former is the cheaper motor. In the conversion of chemical or mechanical energy ninety per cent. is lost in the machine, against sixty-eight in the animal. He finds that the steam horse power, contrary to what is generally believed, is often materially exceeded by the horse. The cost of traction on the Montparnasse-Bastille line of railway he found to be for each car, daily, fifty-seven francs, while the same work done by the horse cost only forty-seven francs; and he believes that, for moderate powers, the conversion of chemical into mechanical energy is more economically effected through animals than through steam engines.

The ingenuity of persons who "get up" pre ious stones and mock pearls for "the trade" has been often commented upon and frequently censured. A London lapidary, who works in the groove indicated, was called upon a few months ago in a court of law to explain his mode of procedure. "I make all my imitation stones out of real stones," was his reply to the judge. On being asked to be more explicit, he said: "Perhaps I possess some pale stones which are of small value; these I split by the aid of my tools; then introducing a deeper tone of color I join them together again, having considerably increased their salable value." In this manner the colors of many stones are said to be intensified, such as emeralds, sapphires, amethysts and others.

An apparatus which must prove of great value when fully developed was lately described to the British Institution of Naval Architecture by Mr. C. E. Stromeyer. It is designed to show the strains of ships tossed by the waves or of other structures subject to great stress. Briefly described, the instrument consists of a thin wire placed between two plates of metal, one being rigidly attached to the structure of the ship or other object to be tested and the other held by a long wire and a coiled spring. The two plates are thus placed with their surfaces parallel and only separated by the thin wire, to which is attached a light pointer or needle. Upon any movement of either plate the thin wire rolls between the two surfaces, and it will readily be seen that in this way the bending of a beam or the elongation of test-pieces subjected to stress can be defined and registered.

Indian Territory Tribes.

The Indian Territory has an estimated population of about 75,000. The bulk of this is comprised in the five civilized nations of the Chickasaws (5,000), Cherokees (19,000), Choctaws (16,000), Creeks (14,000), and Seminoles (3,000). The remaining 17,000 and more are divided among over thirty other tribes, some of them being reduced to bands of a hundred or less. The United States has eleven agencies in the Indian Territory, for each of which an agent is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, but each tribe has its own internal government. The jurisdiction of the United States courts, however, extend over the territory in civil actions where a white man is a party, in case of crimes committed by or upon a white man, and in proceedings for violations of the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians. The subject of a Territorial Government has been much discussed by the civilized tribes, and in 1870 a convention at Ocmulgee framed a constitution providing for a Government, with a Governor and Legislature, but the objections of the smaller tribes to certain details caused this to be rejected. There are 433 schools in the Territory, with over 905 teachers, and an enrollment, in 1884, of 19,593 teachers. The five civilized nations have organized school systems, with superintendents for the public schools, boards of education for general control, and trustees in charge of the district schools. Each nation holds teachers' institutes at its capital annually. Most of the teachers are educated Indians, and only English is taught in the schools. In addition to its public schools, each of the five nations has several academies and private schools. There are a number of missions of the various denominations in the Territory, some of which also support schools.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A Noted Rock.

About fifty miles above Astoria, says a letter from Oregon, we passed the farfamed Coffin Rock, the indirect cause of the great Yakima war of 1856. It is a huge granite stone in the edge of the river, on the Washington side, and was used from time immorial as a place of burial by the Indians. It rises about two hundred feet above the water, is several hundred feet in length, covered with a dense forest of pines and fir trees at its base, and on top is bare and broken with immense fissures. A single fir tree stands on its points like a solitary sentinel above the resting place of the Indian warrior. The Indians were accustomed years ago to bring their dead here for interment. The corpse was placed in the canoe used by the departed in life, and at his side his bows and arrows, his pipe and blankets, and all he owned on earth, and then he was laid away in some cleft of the rock. Afterward the friends of the departed would return to bring supplies of dried salmon and other edibles which they imagined the dead needed in the hunting grounds of the Great Spirit. Finally the sacrilegious pale-face, being in need of canoes for mundane purposes, found it more convenient to borrow those of the dead braves than to make his own, and acted accordingly, dumping the bones of the departed chiefs into the crevices of the rock, and wearing off their blankets. This, of course, incensed the red man, and finally brought on the Yakima massacre and subseq ent war.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Satin and faille Francaise are the leading silk materials.

Shepherd's plaids and "invisible" plaids are much worn.

Checked English suitings are exactly like those employed for men.

Velvets for trimming are strewn with tiny satin flowers in bright colors.

Black and white as well as colored watered silks retain their prestige.

English tweeds in all the new colors have bourette dots of bright or light color.

Jersey plush is one of the new materials for millinery and trimming purposes.

Plain velvets are to be had corresponding to the ground of the fancy materials.

Black satin for the foundation of black lace dresses will be in high favor during the coming season.

The closer their resemblance to men's goods the more fashionable are the cheviots and tweeds.

Hats and turbans correspond with the costumes with which they are worn. They are made of dress materials.

One of Mrs. A. T. Stewart's unique ornaments is a card case with a small watch in the centre of the outside.

It has become quite the rage to have sermons, lectures, associations, clubs, etc., exclusively for the gentler sex.

Long China crape scarfs are again in vogue for neckwear and are always desirable, being capable of such a variety of arrangement.

Novelties for dress accessories are of velvet and plush with brocade and tapestry designs. The prevailing tints are mediæval and autumnal.

Ribbon bows in a medium shade of soft olive green make exquisite garniture for white dresses of thin stuffs, finished with embroidery or lace.

A new evening dress fabric shows close satin stripes, alternating with gauze stripes of the same width, from which are raised tiny chenille dots.

Traveling caps worn by Englishwomen with tailor-made costumes have earflaps which come into use in "the evening dews and damps" and in a strong autumn wind.

A rosy-cheeked maiden of fifteen, Miss Minnie Wilson by name, runs a stage route between Hamline and Milnor in Dakota, which is said to be extremely popular.

A stylish afternoon dress consists of a plain dark brown velvet petticoat with short drapery of cream colored albatross cloth and bodice of the same with velvet finishings.

Large bags, of a size that would hold a bushel of corn, made of plush, and filled with curled hair, tied at one end, and that end lined with satin, makes comfortable sofa cushions.

The latest Parisian novelty is the "pinecone" hat of straw in perfect imitation of a gigantic fir-cone. This hat is always trimmed with ostrich plumes or tulle of the hue of the "darkling pine."

Mrs. Lillian May Pavy, the widow of the late Dr. Pavy, naturalist and surgeon to the Greely Arctic Expedition, has presented to the National Museum a number of articles of Arctic curiosity collected by her husband.

White dresses, against which modistes inveighed early in the season, have been prime favorites the past summer, and now heavier fabrics are made up, and white costumes will continue in popularity well into the winter for house dresses.

A bridal dress recently worn by a youthful bride was of satin duchesse made with a long train. The petticoat was of satin thickly embroidered with pearls. The bodice, cut V-shape, was covered with folds of silk tulle. The long vail was of tulle.

The fancy for covering hats and bonnets with strange devices continues. A bonnet lately noted had the breast and wings of a bird, with the legs and claws uplifted, placed directly in front of the crown. It will not be long before the horned head gear of the Germanic races will be introduced.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria, during a recent visit to Gastein, stopped at a dairy-house while taking one of her usual long promenades into the country. Her majesty asked for a bowl of milk, and found to her confusion that she had not a kreutzer to pay for it. The dairy-woman, who had no idea that she was addressing her sovereign, seeing the lady's embarassment said: "Don't be troubled, madam, if you do not pay me you will be all the more certain to come back." Her majesty promised that she would return and pay the next morning. She did not forget her promise, and she surprised the dairy-woman by making her a handsome present for her politeness

WISE WORDS.

Honors come by diligence; riches spring from economy.

No man is more severely punished than he who is subject to the whip of his own remorse.

When the forenoons of life are wasted there is not much hope of a peaceful and fruitful evening.

How noiselessly the snow comes down! You may see it, feel it, but never hear it. Such is true charity.

'Tis an ill thing to be ashamed of one's poverty, but much worse not to make use of lawful measures to avoid it.

To conciliate is so infinitely more agreeable than to offend, that it is worth some sacrifice of individual will.

It is often said that second thoughts are best. So they are in matters of judgment, but not in matters of conscience.

Teach self-denial, and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.

Eternity is crying out to you louder and louder as you near its brink. Rise, be going! Count your resources; learn what you are fit for, and give up wishing for it; learn what you can do, and do it with the energy of a man.

We have certain work to do for our bread and that is to be done strenuously; other work to be done for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves or shifts, but with a will, and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.

The Mexican White House.

The Mexican White House or Presidential residence is described as one of the most beautiful and artistic palaces in the world. The frescoing and painting have been executed by Cassarin, a disciple of Messionier, who has surpassed himself in the ceiling of the President's bed chamber, where the woodwork is ebony and gold, and the bed is of ebonized cherry, ornamented with gold and metal marqueterie. Out of this opens the bathroom, a grotto paved with mosaics, and having walls of painted French tiles. On the first floor is a tropical garden, and the roof, after the manner of eastern houses, is a beautiful garden of flowers and fountains. The finest room of all is described as "the parlor," and is said to be like the Princess's apartments in a highly-colored fairy tale. Here the woodwork is in satin panels, with maple borders and gold flowers; the walls are capitonne with satin damask, relieved by blue and gold Aubussom borders, and the carpet, specially woven in the richest hues, is laid upon a floor inlaid with the handsomest wood the world produces.

One forty-acre field in Dawson County, Nebraska, yielded 2,200 bushels of wheat.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Word for the Mole.

The mole is now chronicled as one of the farmers' friends. Rev. Mr. Wood, in a lecture describing the nature and habits of this industrious little animal, says that the mole is a burrower in the natural pursuit of his vocation; devouring the pupa of caterpillars and ground worms, he is compelled to throw up those little mounds of earth to which the farmers so strongly object because they look untidy. Moles do not damage crops, because they are strictly insectivorous and carnivorous, and utterly disdain cereals or roots. They are really benefactors, because they supply the farmer with a top-dressing of unexhausted earth. The learned lecturer described the mole as anatomically formed for burrowing, "cylindrical and jointed at the foremost end, with muscular forearms and spade-like hands with long claws like smart digging machines." He has eyes, but very small ones, delicate hearing, and a pre-eminent sense of smell, upon which he chiefly depends for procuring food. He will bite, scratch and fight like a fiend, always to the death when pitted against another mole. The mole is rather a friend to the farmer than an enemy, as commonly voted

A New Method With Dahlias.

A new method in dahlia cultivation has been successfully practiced in France. It consists in pegging down the stems of the plants as they grow; by so doing the foliage presents a horizontal surface—a carpet of green—through which rise the flower-stems bearing the blooms.

In planting a bed for dahlias to be trained in this manner, set the plants with a slight inclination, in order to favor laying down the stems afterward. The stems are to be fastened down as they grow, and so arranged in time to cover all the soil. Wooden pegs are used for fastening, the same as in pegging down verbenas, petunias and other plants. The only care necessary is to direct the flower-stems to an upright position.

Plants of strong-growing varieties will cover a space of a square yard or more. All the stems and branches should be preserved and allowed to grow their full length.

The pegs which are used to keep the stems in place at the commencement can afterward be pulled out and used again, thus economizing them.

According to the writer in the *Revue Horticole*, from which these notes are taken, this mode of culture will adapt itself to a great number of ornamental combinations. Borders can be formed of a single colored flower, or, on the contrary, the colors can be varied, and every other plant can be introduced according to some prepared design.

In planting large grounds these ideas are well worthy of being put into practice, and the skillful gardener will readily perceive the advantages offered.—*Vick's Magazine.*

Fall Plowing.

A period of drouth extending through the season of fall plowing to the extent of preventing this important work, would be a most serious drawback to the farmer. It would prevent the proper preparation of the soil for many crops of the succeeding year. Fortunately such dry periods seldom occur. But how many farmers realize the value of this work, or that the action of moisture and frost on the soil is one of the most beneficent in nature?

All soils are formed primarily by the breaking up, grinding down, and disintegration of rock. When earth is mixed with organic material it constitutes soil. When thoroughly moist it occupies more space than when dry. In the action of the freezing, when moist, every particle, however minute, is still farther separated one from another. Hence the perfect disintegration seen in arable soils that have been laid up rough to the action of frost during winter—a more perfect state than can be produced by any artificial means.

This is one of the economies of fall plowing. Another is, that turning up the various larvæ in the soil to the action of air and frost destroys a large number. Still another is, that the trash turned under becomes partially decayed before cold weather sets in, if the plowing has been done early. Another important advantage gained is that the spring work is thereby lessened, and the seed may be sown early enough to fairly assure a crop. Of all the facts stated, however, many farmers estimate simply the gain of time on spring work, and many erroneously suppose this is at the expense of the integrity of the yield. The fact that fall plowing lessens the spring work is one of the least valuable, yet is of itself of sufficient importance to warrant every effort to turn over as great an area as possible. Try early fall plowing and note the result.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A Field Long Neglected.

Every country physician should have a knowledge of veterinary science, says Ben: Berley Poore, in the *American Cultivator*, and be willing to prescribe for for sick horses and cattle, as well as for their owners. Attention to the diseases of the lower animals is, no doubt, of less consequence than curing the maladies of human beings, but I do not see why it should be regarded as a matter of inferior dignity to find remedies for the diseases of the animal creation. No scientific man considers it beneath him to inquire into the causes of the potato rot, or the blighting of the wheat crop. The preservation of the health of domestic animals is, even apart from consideration of humanity in the relief of suffering to the beasts themselves, an exceedingly important thing in a pecuniary point of view. And besides this, the study of the best means for preserving the health of the lower animals often develops facts and principles of no slight value in reference to the health of the human system." Some of the most serious diseases to which man is subject are found amazingly near the same form in horses, and need essentially the same treatment.

I think that the whole subject of the diseases of domestic animals has received too little attention from scientific men, and I am convinced, also, that individuals who wish to study those diseases with a view of making themselves useful and earning a living should have better opportunities for obtaining thorough information in regard to them than they now possess. I know of no field for the practical application of science which has hitherto been so much neglected, and I am persuaded that a proper attention to the matter would repay the community fully ten-fold for all the expense that would need to be laid out upon it.

Cost of Making Milk.

Those who keep but one or two cows in cities, villages, and at suburban homes are as much interested in the cost of the production of milk as the farmer or dairyman who feeds many. A series of careful experiments have been made at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the cost of making milk from various foods tried and by several combinations of foods. These were bran, shorts, corn-meal, gluten-meal (the refuse from glucose factories), hay, corn fodder, and corn ensilage. A synopsis of the published results shows that in feeding bran or shorts, corn-meal and gluten-meal, three and a quarter pounds' weight of each were used. Two of the foods were also combined, making six and a half pounds to feed each cow daily, and at times a combination of three kinds was used, making nine and three quarters pounds feed daily to each cow. The remaining food was either hay, dry corn fodder, or corn ensilage. The highest amount of hay eaten by any cow in one day was twenty pounds, and of ensilage fifty-five pounds. The apparent bulk of the ensilage over the hay, as shown by weight, may be understood when it is remembered that the hay is dry while ensilage is juicy. The highest cost of milk per quart was from a liberal hay and grain feed, being two and three-tenths cents per quart. The milk produced at the lowest cost was from a moderate feeding of ensilage and corn meal, and was but eighty-three hundredths cents per quart. Practically, it will be seen from the above that a quart of milk produced by feeding hay and grain costs as much as two and one-fourth quarts produced by feeding ensilage and corn meal. It is also stated that, so far as the quality of the milk was concerned, under the various conditions of feed given, no serious alteration in its composition was noticed.

Preservation of Poultry Manure.

Poultry droppings very quickly lose their value if not carefully preserved, says a writer in the *Rural New Yorker*. If the coops were cleaned daily, instead of occasionally, the gain in value of the manure would compensate for so doing, as the droppings contain a larger proportion of valuable matter that readily escapes than many suppose. It has been recommended to compost the droppings with dry earth; but dry earth, though an absorbent, does not wholly preserve them. Nor will plaster answer fully for that purpose. The best dry absorbent is kainit, and, as it is of itself an excellent fertilizer, the cost need not be considered.

It is well known that water absorbs many times its volume of ammonia, and that it quickly causes all substances in the shape of manure to decompose and change their forms and conditions. If, then, instead of keeping the droppings perfectly dry, we keep them moist with soap-suds, we not only cause the n to decompose (which is really desirable), but the water absorbs and arrests the ammonia, and prevents its escape. The soap-suds combine, also, with the manure, first forming fat acids, which in turn react on the insoluble matter of the manure, and render it more available as plant food. It is not suggested to keep the droppings wet, but only moist. They may be mixed with dry earth, if preferred, with a small quantity of kainit added, the whole to be saturated with soap-suds, and kept moist afterward, using additional suds as the heap increases. For this purpose a large bin or box should be provided, or barrels may be used but under cover, as a protection against rain and sun. Poultry manure and night soil, though very rich in nitrogen lose by exposure, and when allowed to become dry the loss is quite an item. Analysis shows this to be the case with night soil, which seldom compares favorably with animal manure, although it is known to be produced from food that is really more nutritious than that fed to animals. If it could be preserved daily in a fresh condition, so as to absorb and retain the liquids and volatile matter, it would give better results. The same applies to poultry droppings. If allowed to become dry under the roost they decrease in value, but if preserved in a fresh condition much of the nutritious matter will be saved. If those who desire to save the droppings will try the method suggested, keeping them moist with strong soap-suds, the ammoniacal odor which will greet their olfactories when about to apply the manure to land will be convincing.

A California Snake Story.

Another big snake has been seen in Calaveras. Our informant is Mr. A. Lascy, Deputy United States Mineral Surveyer, who resides at West Point. Mr. Lascy and his son, Frank, were on a trip into the mountains. They had reached a point on the old emigrant road, near the Big Meadows. Mr. Lascy, Sr., is perfectly familiar with the whole of that mountain country, and he had decided on a camping place a few miles further on. But coming to an old log cabin on the road, in which Mr. Lascy put up before while on surveying trips, they concluded to take a look into the cabin, water their horses from a spring in the gulch below, and possibly make that their camping place. They accordingly stopped their team, got out, and proceeded to explore the cabin, as it looked very dilapidated, the roof being partly crushed in by the weight of winter snows. Mr. Lascy, followed by his son, went to the low cabin door, which was closed, but not locked, pushed it open and stooped to enter, when he was struck with terror at sight of a monster reptile, which, for size and hideousness of appearance, surpassed anything that he had ever seen or that he really believed did exist on land. He never was a believer in big snake stories that he had heard, but he avers that every particle of incredulity that he ever possessed regarding these reports was completely knocked out at sight of this living specimen of a monstrous reptile.

The cabin is sixteen feet by sixteen feet. The snake lay stretched across the cabin with its head near and facing the door, and its tail reaching to the opposite side and partly coiled against some stones that had been used for a fireplace. With its head elevated about three feet from the floor and drawn a little backward by the stately curve of the neck, evidently to make room for the swing of the opening door, the huge monster faced his intruders. Both men carried rifles, and as the elder Lascy started back, the son brought his rifle to his shoulder and fired at the reptile's head. Mr. Lascy, quickly recovering himself, fired also, and almost at the same time. There was a terrible shuffling sound for a second and like a flash the snake scaled the walls of the cabin through an opening close to the eaves and disappeared, and as he was going over a piece of his tail fell from the wall to the floor. Whether both shots had effect or not it cannot be said, but one shot certainly did, but missing the head struck the tail, which was in range on the opposite side against the rocks, and in going over the wall it was torn from its slender hold. The severed piece was six feet in length, and about the middle was the size of a man's wrist. Mr. Lascy brought the tail home as a proof of his adventure. The snake was at the least sixteen feet long. The body was immense, as can be judged by the tail, and as it lay upon the floor, partially flattened, it appeared to be fully eight inches in breadth. It was covered with alternate black and white rings. Mr. Lascy says that from the fright which the sudden and unexpected sight occasioned and the rapid disappearance of the reptile after the shooting—for after they fired they quickly retreated from the door—it is impossible to give a minute description of the appearance of the monster, other than its color and enormous size.—*Calaveras (Cal.) Chronicle.*

Americans Buying Estates in Europe.

Wealthy Americans are following the example of Mr. Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, in the purchase of important estates in European countries. Lately two islands, Loppen and Kalven, in the north of Norway, were purchased by an American for the sum of $5,000, which was considered a very small amount for the property, as it affords good sporting and fishing opportunities. Loppen is about eight miles, and the smaller island three miles in circumference, and the shooting consisted of pyper, snipe, ptarmigan, wild geese and wild fowl of every description, while in addition there was any amount of sea fishing. The climate was beautiful in summer, and the scenery very grand. Ancient estates are also rapidly coming on the market in England.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

New York City has 141,300 school children.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

How to Make a Poultice.

Dr. Brunton, in *Brain*, the New London periodical, gives the following practical hints on this subject: "The common practice in making poultices of mixing the linseed meal with hot water, and applying it directly to the skin, is quite wrong; because if we do not wish to burn the patient, we must wait until a great portion of the heat has been lost. The proper method is to take a flannel bag (the size of the poultice required), to fill this with linseed poultice as hot as it can possibly be made, and to put between this and the skin a second piece of flannel, so that there shall be at least two thicknesses of flannel between the skin and the poultice itself. Above the poultice should be placed more flannel, or a piece of cotton-wool, to prevent it from getting cold. By this method we are able to apply the linseed meal boiling hot, without burning the patient, and the heat gradually diffusing through the flannel, affords a grateful sense of relief which cannot be obtained by other means. There are few ways in which such marked relief is given to abdominal pain as by the application of a poultice in this manner."

Recipes and Hints.

Red ants will never be found in closets or drawers if a small bag of sulphur is kept in these places.

A good pen wiper for steel pens is a piece of raw potato. It removes the ink crust and causes a smooth flow of ink.

It is poor economy not to keep buildings well painted, for the moisture that paint would soon stop causes rotten boards and timbers.

A delicate glue for mounting ferns and sea weeds is made of five parts of gum arabic, three parts white sugar, two parts starch and a very little water. Boil until thick and white.

The best bread for a dyspeptic is light biscuit, mixed softly and made from the best of material. One quart of fresh, pure buttermilk, butter size of an egg, teaspoon soda crushed very fine and stirred in the flour, with half teaspoonful salt. Roll out and bake quickly, but don't eat until cooled a little.

For breakfast or lunch cold meat of any kind may be used in this way: Mince the meat very fine; mix it with an equal quantity of bread crumbs that have been soaked and pressed rather dry and one finely chopped onion. Season with salt, pepper, nutmeg and allspice. Mold with beaten egg, form into balls and fry in boiling fat.

A very complete filling for open cracks in floors may be made by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty, and it will harden like papier mache. This paper may be used for molds for various purposes.

The following, though old to some, may be new to others, and will enable the latter to make a simple barometer for themselves: two drams of camphor, half dram pure of saltpetre, half dram of muriate of ammonia and two ounces of proof spirits, in a glass tube or narrow phial, will make a very good weather guide. In dry weather the solution will remain clear. On the approach of change, minute stars will rise up in the liquid, while stormy weather will be indicated by the very disturbed condition of the chemical combination.

Try this way of frying tomatoes: Select medium sized, smooth, fleshy tomatoes and cut them in round slices an inch thick; dip them in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs; then fry in a little hot fat, on both sides, and serve with this sauce: Mix one tablespoonful of flour smoothly with a pint of milk, adding one ounce of butter, creamed, whisking it well with the milk, one beaten egg, a little salt, pepper and mace. Place the stewpan on the range and simmer until thick. Put the tomatoes in the middle of a warm dish, put the sauce around them and serve.

Pickled butternuts and walnuts: Gather them when soft enough to be pierced by a pin. Lay them in strong brine five days, changing this twice in the meantime. Drain and wipe them with a coarse cloth; pierce each by running a large needle through it, and lay in cold water for six hours. To each gallon of vinegar allow a cup of sugar, three dozen each of white cloves and pepper-corns, half as much allspice and a dozen blades of mace. Boil five minutes; pack the nuts in small jars and pour over them scalding hot. Repeat this twice within a week; tie up and set away. They will be good to eat in a month—and very good, too.

In the last ten years Canada cattle have increased from 2,687,000 to 3,515,000. During the same period cattle have increased in numbers in the United States from 28,000,000 to 48,500,000, or about sixty-three per cent.

Mr. J. E. Bonsal, New Bloomfield, Pa., clerk of the several courts of Perry Co., Pa., was afflicted with rheumatism for more than thirty years. After spending hundreds of dollars with different physicians, and trying every known remedy without benefit, he used St. Jacobs Oil, which effected an entire cure.

A most successful attempt has been made to introduce into England the popular Canadian sport of "tobogganing." The first toboggan slide has been erected at the Liverpool International Exhibition, and has been patronized to a surprising extent.

Mr. Geo. W. Waits, General Agent, Freight Department, Union Pacific Railway, San Francisco, Cal, says: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Red Star Cough cure in cases of coughs and colds." No opiates.

A prima donna who took the part of Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Ferrara, Italy, lately, was so weighty that she broke through the bridge built for the sleep-walking warbler, and was severely hurt.

Something About Catarrh.

A great many people are afflicted with catarrh who do not know what ails them; and a great many more continue sufferers who might be cured.

Thickening of the membrane which lines the nasal passages, thus making breathing difficult; a discharge from the nostrils, more or less copious, watery or thick, according to the stage of the disease; a sense of fullness in the head; a constant inclination to spit; and, in advanced cases, a dropping of intensely disgusting matter into the throat, are a few of the prominent symptoms of Catarrh.

Deafness, inflamed eyes, neuralgic pains, sore throat and a loss of sense of smell are very often caused by Catarrh.

All these troubles are cured by Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Relief is had immediately after beginning its use, but it is important that it be continued without interruption until the catarrhal virus is expelled from the system and healthy secretions replace the diseased action of the mucous membrane. Manifestly it is unreasonable to expect a cure in a short time of a disease that has been progressing for months or years.

This question of time is provided for in the putting up of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. It is so concentrated that a very small dose is directed. The quantity in one package is sufficient for a long treatment, consequently the expense is a mere trifle, and there is no excuse for neglect on account of it but forgetfulness. A cold in the head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times the cost.

The following letters are specimens of those received every day, testifying to the worth of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh:

ALLEGHENY, Pa., Sept. 20, 1886.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is doing wonders for me. I believe it will cure any case of Catarrh, if used according to directions.

MRS. F. JOHNSON, 49 E. Diamond St.

SPRING HILL, W. Va., Oct. 20, 1885.

Enclosed find one dollar for two packages of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The sample package, received in June, gave perfect satisfaction. GILL MESSER.

HARTFORD MILLS, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1885.

I have used a little over half a package of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, and it has helped me more than any of the different medicines I have used. I feel confident that it will cure me.

I can and do recommend it to others who are troubled with that disease.

REV. A. DAMON,

Is not a dye, and will not stain or injure the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer.

Dumb Ague can be speedily cured by taking Ayer's Ague Cure. *Try it.*

The average cost of a contested English election is about $9,000.

CATARRH.—Sure, speedy and pleasant methods for curing yourself learned from the *Catarrh Directory*, pub. by J. R. CARLE & Co., Newark, N. J. Mailed for 30c., postal order or stamps.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

If you have a Cold, Cough, (dry-hacking) Croup, Cankered-throat, Catarrh Dropping causing cough—Dr. Kilmer's Indian Cough Cure (*Consumption Oil*) will relieve instantly—heals and cures. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.

ASK your shoe and hardware dealers for Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep boots and shoes straight.

Josiah Davis's Trouble.

Josiah Davis, North Middletown, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of your HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE upon an ulcer, which for the past ten days has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my medical doctors. I find, however, that HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is effecting a cure." Beware of imitations.

Pimples and Blotches

Are very liable to appear at this season, when the blood is burdened with impurities. They frequently cause intense itching, and rubbing or scratching only increases the annoyance. The only way to cure pimples and blotches is to strike directly at the cause, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood.

"I had been troubled with hives and pimples for some time. I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a blood purifier." EFFIE M. PETRIE, Portsmouth, O.

"I know Hood's Sarsaparilla to be good by its success in removing eruptions from my face." H. G. PARR, Champaign, Ill.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier has no equal. It tones the system, strengthens and invigorates, giving new life. I have taken it for kidney complaint with the best results."—D. R. SAUNDERS, 81 Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. KILMER'S IN